The Bombay Gazette.

No 9.864—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 8th July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any other order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	about 10th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	,, 21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	R. Collin	,, 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	,, 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	,, 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S.S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.
S.S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S.S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S.S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs 600
,, ,, Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,, Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,, Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
For any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	16th ,,

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
KAISER-I-HIND from Galle	4023	700	R. Methven	
MALWA	2933	500	S. F. Cole	16th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th June 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 14, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, rifles, revolvers, plants, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major W. H. Colvill, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated tea services, curry, dishes, table spoons and forks, ice pitcher, biscuit box and jam pots, salvers, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cruet and breakfast frames, table and reading lamps, and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, side, dressing and wash hand tables, conversation and reclining couches drawing-room, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot double and single camp cots, iron travelling cots, chests of drawers, wardrobes, clothes press, towel horse, dressing glasses, Brussels and Cambay carpets, a breach loading rifle by Wilkins and Son, a pair of revolvers in case by Wilkinson and Son, a single barrelled carbine, table ornament, flower vases, an English made travelling canteen box, gentleman's saddles with bridles by Peat, plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Also a square pianoforte by Collard and Collard.

The property is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th July, Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

A few articles of furniture, comprising dining, pier, dressing and writing tables, without arm chairs, sideboard, conversation couches, wardrobes, glass door cupboard, iron bedstead, dressing glasses, &c.,

1 case leather belting of various widths.

By order of Messrs. Bhicoo Sazba & Co. and on account of the concerned.—

5 Boxes of Swiss Milk.
3 Cases containing assorted scents, &c.
1 ,, ,, 2 sewing machines.
2 ,, ,, 29 tins of Chinchonidine sulphate, each tin of 25 oz
1 Pearl Earring
1 Gold Anklet } wg. 20½ tolas.
1 Do. Necklace }

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoossein.—
100 Kegs assorted paint.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SOUND WINES.

Will be sold without reserve.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., on account of the United Service Wine Company.

A portion of their stock of wines comprising champagne, German wines, sparkling and still, sherry, port, burgundy, Italian and Australian wines, claret, brandy, spirits, and liqueurs.

The attention of messes, clubs and private gentleman is invited to the sale of these genuine first class wines.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and sample bottles can be had on application to the undersigned at auction prices.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

Also the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Consisting of mahogany grand square piano by Broadwood and sons, centre, ottoman, couches, tables, chairs, looking and cheval glasses, bath tubs, &c., &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Very fast trotting bay Australian mare, goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE DEKKHAN.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A COMPLETE PREVENTIVE of Fleas in Dogs, and an Insecticide of the most deadly nature. Harmless to man and the higher animals.

Vide Letter to *Asian*, February 3rd, 1880.

CAUTION.—All Insect Powders are alike in colour and smell, but Kemp's is the only perfect preparation.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash....... 30

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen. . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,, ... doz. packs	17 0	19 0
,, ,, gilt edged ... pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ... doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S GRAND CONCERTS

EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 132nd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st July 1880.

NOTICE.

THE BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be OPENED for use on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant.

RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary Secretary,
Breach Candy Swimming Bath.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of LILADHUR GOVINDJEE, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD WEDNESDAY in the month of July instant, is APPOINTED for a FURTHER HEARING in the above matter for the purpose of DECLARING a FIRST DIVIDEND of 2 per cent.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of July 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the AUCTION SALE of ABKARI FARMS in the Kolaba Collectorate, for the twelve months from 1st August 1880 to 31st July, 1881, will be held before the Acting Collector of Kolaba, at Alibag, on THURSDAY, the 15th July 1880, and following days.

For further particulars application to be made to the undersigned.

C. BLATHWAYT,
Acting Collector.

Kolaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 29th June 1880.

NOTICE.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company WILL BE HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of July, 1880, at 2 p.m., to consider and adopt certain proposals already communicated to the Shareholders of the Company under a printed circular, dated the 18th instant.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
ARDESHEER B. KAPADIA.
Liquidators, Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company.

Bombay, 26th June 1880.

RESIDENCES TO LET IN HORNBY ROW.

TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, with the use of Kitchen, above the London Tiffin Rooms. Rent only Rs. 55. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ANOTHER RESIDENCE in Hornby Row, above Dr. Craig's. Rent Rs. 70. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A THIRD RESIDENCE in Hornby Row, above Dr. Gelovitz. Rent Rs. 80. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent,

FIRST FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, under Dr. F. B. Servai. Rent Rs. 60. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, 1880, UPPER FLOOR of a Bungalow in Colaba, facing the sea on the west side, with separate cook-room and servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY
IS

DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In Tins ¼ lb. 12 As., ½ lb. Re. 1-8, 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS,
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873).

Price Lists, Wholesale and General,
Furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1.4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR
JULY 1880.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting doint can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the severa or the lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by mail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Tables at their new premises, 18, Marine St. Price Lists on application.

TRY BAPTY'S prepared (unstealable) HORSE-CORN, COW and BULLOCK FOOD. May be had at the East India Flour Mills, or of J. PEARSE, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, just imported, can be had at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, and 23, Rampart Row.

THE BEST, PUREST AND

MOST WHOLESOME NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER & Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER & Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER & Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER & Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER & Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER & Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Bottles (returnable) charged Rs. 2 per dozen extra.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palate; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (*as with all our Aerated Waters*) are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE. is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
Report on Cotton Gins and on the Cleaning and Quality of Indian Cotton. By Dr. Forbes Watson. 2 vols	13	0
Olander's new method of Graphic Statics applied in the Construction of Wrought Iron Girders, vol. I. Illustrated	15	12
Balfour's Comparative Embryology, vol. I.	11	4
Lucas' Indian Hygiene	3	4
Jebb's Modern Greece	3	4
Marshman's History of India (Second Edition)	4	4
The Monks of Thelema. By Besant and Rice	1	4
The Cure of Souls. By M. Cobban	1	4
Sunny South. By Capt. Armstrong	1	4
Burns' Outlines of Farm Management	1	8
Round Europe with the Crowd. By J. Maggs	2	4
Students' Commentary of the Old Test. By Dr. Smith. Vols. 2 and 3, each	4	12
Less Black than we're Painted. By J. Payn.	1	4
Hooker's Flora of British India. Part 7	6	12
Ouida's New Novel, "Moths"	3	4
Indian Reminiscences. By Colonel S. D. White, with Photographs	8	12
Blackburn's Academy Notes, 1880	0	10
Do. Grosvenor ditto	0	10
A Pleasure Trip to India during the Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and afterwards to Ceylon. By Mrs. Corbet. Photos	4	12
Smith's wealth of Nations (New Edition)	2	4
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Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

WATSON & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

MONDAY, 5th JULY.

WE beg to call attention to the following articles with their

REDUCED PRICES AFFIXED.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Plain Lustres	Reduced to	4 annas per yard
Grampian Tweeds	Reduced to	4 annas per yard
Striped Sateen	Reduced to	4 annas per yard
Twilled Lustres	Reduced to	6 annas per yard
Athole Serge	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
Snow Flake	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
Peep o' Day	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
Corduroy Cloth	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
Radiant Cloth	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
Surprise Cloth	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
Wool Satin	Reduced to	10 annas per yard
Matt Cloth	Reduced to	10 annas per yard
Silk Flake	Reduced to	12 annas per yard
Pompadour Twill	Reduced to	12 annas per yard
Royal Serge	Reduced to	12 annas per yard
Burdet and Satteen	Reduced to	12 annas per yard
Striped Satteen	Reduced to	12 annas per yard
Diaper Tweed	Reduced to	Re. 1-0 per yard
French Beige	Reduced to	Re. 1-0 per yard
French Cashmere	Reduced to	Re. 1-0 per yard
Superior Vienna Wool	Reduced to	Re. 1-4 per yard
Fine Estemen Serge	Reduced to	Re. 1-6 per yard

POMPADOURS.

English	Reduced to	6 annas per yard
French	Reduced to	10 annas per yard

WASHING DRESSES.

French Printed Muslins	Reduced to	4 annas per yard
French Plain Muslins	Reduced to	4 annas per yard
Black Ground Prints	Reduced to	4 annas per yard
White Ground Prints	Reduced to	6 annas per yard
Striped Galatea	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
French Printed Cambrics	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
White Kama Kama	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
White Twilled Cambrics	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
White Swiss Muslins	Reduced to	8 annas per yard

EVENING DRESSES.

Silk Striped Grenadines	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
Silk Mikado Damassie	Reduced to	Rs. 2-0 per yard
50 in. White Grenadine	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
64 in. Tarlatans	Reduced to	Rs. 7-8 per piece

SILKS.

Striped Japanese Silk	Reduced to	8 annas per yard
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Coloured Striped Glacies	Reduced to	Rs. 2-0 per yard
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Rich Peacock Satin	Reduced to	Rs. 2-0 per yard
A Lot of Coloured Glacies. Best Quality. Slightly Soiled. Suitable for Linings	Reduced to	Re. 1-8 per yard

SHAWLS, &c.

WARM WOOLLEN SHAWLS
Reduced to Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-0, Rs. 15-0

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS
Reduced to Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 18 each

BLACK CASHMERE BEADED BODICES.
Reduced to Rs. 5-0 each

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Reduced to Rs. 10-0 each

HANDSOME BLACK LACE TABLIER AND JACKET
Reduced to Rs. 25-0 each

RICH SATIN SKIRTS
Reduced to Rs. 10-0 each

FELT SKIRTS BRAIDED
Reduced to Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5-0 each

LONG-CLOTH SKIRTS
Reduced to Rs. 3-0, Rs. 4-0 and Rs. 5-0 each

CHILDREN'S BRAID HOLLAND PINAFORES
Reduced to Re. 1-0 each

BOYS' BRAIDED HOLLAND SUITS
Reduced at Rs. 3-8 each

NURSERY DIAPER PURE LINEN
Reduced to Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 per piece of 12 squares
Ladies' Under-linen—Greatly reduced
Children's Under-linen—Greatly reduced

REVERSIBLE SATIN RIBBONS
1 in. wide, 6 annas per yard; 2 ins wide, 10 annas per yard

SASH RIBBONS—CORDED.
Reduced to Re. 1-8 per yard

KID GLOVES—SLIGHTLY SOILED
Reduced to Re. 1-0 per pair

HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS
Reduced to Rs. 5-0, Rs. 6-0, Rs. 8-0, Rs. 10-0 per dozen

WHITE COTTON WASHING LACE
Reduced to 2 as., 4 as., 6 as., and 8 as. per yard

WHITE BLONDE LACE
Reduced to Re. 1-0, Rs. 2-0, and Rs. 3-0 per dozen

BLACK BLONDE LACE
Reduced to Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8 per dozen

BLACK BLONDE BEADED LACE
Reduced to Re. 1-0 per dozen

BLACK YAK LACE
Reduced to Re. 1-8 per dozen

REAL BLACK MALTESE LACE
Reduced to 6 as., 8 as., Re. 1-0, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-0 per yard

BLACK BUGLE TRIMMING
Reduced to 4 as, 8 as, and Re. 1-0 per yard

COLOURED WOOLLEN FRINGES
Reduced to 2 as per yard

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Merino Vest	Rs. 2-0 each
Pearl Silk Hose	Rs. 3-8, 5-0, 6-8 per pair
Finest Balbriggan Hose	Re. 1-0 per pair
Plain Merino Hose—Coloured	12 as., Re. 1-0, 1-8 per pair
Ribbed Merino Hose—Coloured	Re. 1-8 per pair
Striped Merino Hose—Coloured	12 as. per pair
Lisle Thread Hose—Coloured	Re. 1-0 per pair
White Cotton Hose	Half Marked Prices.
Children's Socks and Stockings	Half Marked Prices.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cloth House Boots	Re. 2-0 per pair
Walking Boots	Rs. 3-0 per pair
French Walking Boots	Rs. 5-0 per pair
Superior French Shoes	Rs. 5-0 per pair
White Satin Shoes	Rs. 3-0 per pair
Black Satin Shoes	Rs. 5-0 per pair
Black Velvet Shoes	Rs. 7-8 per pair
Infants' Boots and Shoes	8 as., Re. 1-0 per pair

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Best Tapestry Carpet	Reduced to Rs. 2 per yard.
Best Felt Carpet	Reduced to Rs. 3 per yard.

TABLE COVERS EMBROIDERED GOLD.

Green, Crimson, Maroon	Reduced to Rs. 8-8 each.
50 in. Crimson Repp—Plain	Rs. 3 per yard.
50 in. Crimson Repp—Striped	Rs. 3 per yard.
25 in. Scarlet Woollen Damask	Re. 1 per yard.
30 in. Crimson Cotton Damask	As. 12 per yard.

LACED CURTAINS—1½ yards, by 3½ yards.
Reduced to Rs. 6-8, Rs. 6-7 per pair.

FURNITURE CRETONNES.
Reduced to As. 6 per yard.

SOILED LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS,
2 yards square,
Reduced to Rs. 9-8 each.

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2½ yards square,
Reduced to Rs. 10-8 each.

SOILED LINEN TRAY CLOTHS,
1 yard square,
Reduced to Re. 1 each.

SOILED LINEN D'OYLEYS,
Reduced to Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

The above Prices are for nett Cash.

PATTERNS FREE TO MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Major W. B. E. ELLIS, R. A., Commanding at Attock, are requested to communicate with the undersigned WITHIN A MONTH from this date, after which period no claims can be admitted.

T. ASTLEY MABERLY, Captain,
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Fort, Attock, 24th June 1880.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been APPOINTED AGENT of the above Company in Bombay from THIS DAY. Messrs. F. MURAGLIA and DARASHAW SORABJEE CEASE to act also from THIS DATE.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

FIRE INSURANCE.

REDUCED RATES are now quoted for Insurances on BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, and on MERCHANDISE of every description.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

28th June, 1880.

SHOLAPOOR MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SECRETARY, having a good and practical knowledge of English, and Murratha, Accounts, and Engineering. Pay Rs. 150 per mensem, to be increased to Rs. 200 after 12 months, if giving satisfaction. No raw youths from School or College need apply. Applications with Testimonials should be sent to A. B. STEWARD, Esq., Assistant Collector, Sholapoor, so as to reach him by July 15th next.

A. H. SPRY,
President.

Sholapoor, 26th June 1880.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is prepared from the Lime Fruit.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of Alcohol.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. A Wholesome Family Beverage.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. A delicious cooling drink in water.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. An excellent Stimulant blended with Spirits.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is highly medicinal, cooling and purifying the blood, assisting digestion.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is recommended by the *Lancet*.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL, Wholesale Stores, 11, Curtain Road, London, and 41, Mitchel Street, Leith.

FOR ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL apply to

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

And for Retail to
EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKRAWALLA,
139, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon	Rs. 15
Ditto 2 gallons	,, 24
Ditto 3 ,,	,, 32
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL !!!

BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.

Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 8-0.
Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.

Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there or to

WALLACE & Co.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1880-81.

ON
THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1880.
FRIDAY, ,, 24th ,, ,,
TUESDAY, ,, 28th ,, ,,
THURSDAY, ,, 30th ,, ,,
AND
SATURDAY, the 1st January, 1881.

OVER Rs. 14,000 given in added money, besides 7 Cups of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000.

Prospectuses sent post free on application to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Calcutta Races, Calcutta.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that TRAINS will CEASE to run over the Khamgaon State Railway on and from the 1st July, 1880, until further notice.

Arrangements for the maintenance of a LORRY SERVICE will be made and Passengers and Goods will be conveyed between Jalamb and Khamgaon at the following rates:—

1st Class Re. 1 with free allowance of 10 seers luggage.
2nd Class As. 4 do do 5 do.
Parcels As. 4 each.
Goods As. 1 per maund.

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, Khamgaon State Railway.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,

HOPE HALL ESTATE,
BOMBAY.

THE premises known for upwards of 30 years as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, have been put into thorough repair, newly furnished, the extensive grounds well laid out, and the management is entirely European. Terms including all extras, Rs. 5 per day. Permanent Residents, Rs. 120 per month.

Detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

H. HAMILTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1880.

Arriving at Hamilton's Hotel very ill, I met with much kindness and attention, which contributed in no small degree to my recovery. For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no hotel in India to be compared with it.

ROBERT MOODIE,
Surgeon I. M. S. (*Retired.*)

PATENT ARM AND PLATFORM LOCK-STITCH DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

THE above machine has been pronounced to be the best Hand Lock-Stitch Machine yet ...

The following articles are given with each Machine:—

Four Shuttle Bobbins
Six Needles
Hammer Double
One Quilter
One Bolt Screw
Oil Can
Screw Driver
Instruction Book

Thread Hook
Regulator for Feed
[illegible]
One Oil
One Braiding Wire
Spool of Cotton
Bobbin Winder
[illegible]

PRICE RUPEES [illegible]

SOLE AGENTS
THACKER AND [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

A FURTHER advance of ⅛ in Indian Government Securities is reported in Reuter's telegrams of yesterday, Fours being now quoted at 80⅝ and Fours-and-a-half at 87¼. Consols were unchanged at 98¼. French Rentes have advanced to Fcs. 119.

In the General Produce market there are no changes to report.

The upward movement in Metals continues, Copper is £1 per ton dearer, [illegible] now quoted at £72 per ton for Walls [illegible] Tiles and £71 per ton for Braziers. Spelter is 10s. per ton dearer and quoted at £12 10s. per ton. Yellow Metal is unaltered at 6d. per lb.

In Manchester the Piece Goods market yesterday was steady, but that for Cotton in Liverpool dull. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. The quotation for Mid. Uplands was 1-16d. per lb. lower, but East Indian descriptions were all unchanged in value, the spot prices for Mid. Uplands and Fair Dhollerah being respectively 6⅝d. and 4 15-16d. per lb.

The American spot quotation for Mid. Uplands is unchanged at 11 13-16 cents per lb., to arrive it was ·01 cent per lb. lower and quoted at 11·08 cents per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the American ports, although now reduced to very small quantities, are still considerably in excess of last season, with which they compare as follows, viz. :—

	1880	1879	1878
Wednesday's Receipts	2,000	300	1,100
Five days' „	13,000	1,500	4,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,822,600	4,413,800	4,204,300

At the weekly Biddings for Council Bills on India in London yesterday Rs. 28,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta and Rs. 1,60,000 to Bombay. Tenders at 1s. 8⅛d. per rupee received 15 per cent. and all above that in full. The amount to be offered next week is again 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed firm at 52 11-16d. per oz. Shipments of the metal to the extent of £90,000 are advised for Bombay, and £40,000 of Gold.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning steady at yesterday's rates. The allotment of Council drafts was at the rate generally looked for in the event of no outside influences being brought to bear on the market, and Bar Silver in London consequently underwent no change, neither have rates of sterling fluctuated here during the day. Telegrams from Calcutta report the market there steady at 1s. 8⅛d. per Rupee for Telegraphic which is 1-32d. above the rate current here. There is still very little Mercantile Paper offering here, and business generally has been quiet. We quote :—

		per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅛d.	
„ Telegraphic	1s. 8 7-32d.	„
„ 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 8 15-32 to ½d.	„
Documents 3 „	1s. 8½ to 17-32d.	„
France 3 „	2·16	„

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100⅛ for demand drafts and Rs. 99⅞ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market continues very firm and the tendency is still upwards. Four per cents. are quoted at Rs. 96¼, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 104¼. Port Trust Bonds Rs. 94¼. Five per cent. Municipal Loan Rs. 104.

SHARES.—There has been a better feeling in this market to-day, and the reported changes are generally in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombays are steady at Rs. 742½. In Spinning Companies Alberts have advanced to Rs. 315 and Anglo-Indian to Rs. 72, Aliance to Rs 1,840, Bombay United to Rs. 940, Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,230, Sassoons to Rs. 700 and Sholapurs to Rs. 985. In Press Companies the shares of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Company have advanced to Rs. 37 and Colabas to Rs. 575.

COTTON.—The slight improvement in the enquiry during the past few days to complete June shipments has now quite subsided, and no sales whatever have been reported during the day for export. We can only repeat our yesterday's quotations, viz :—

Good Oomrawuttee	Rs. 202	per candy.
F. G. F. „	„ 196	„
G. F. „	„ 192	„
Good Dhollerah	„ 202	„
G. F. „	„ 183	„
G. F. Compta	„ 186	„

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for Mixed and Rs. 6-10 per cwt. for Brown.

RAPESEED is dull at Rs. 5-14 per cwt. for Guzerat.

WHEAT.—The market is steady at Rs. 30 to Rs. 31 per candy for White, and Rs. 28 to Rs. 29 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS are unchanged for Liverpool via Canal at 35s. per ton. The Oithona having sailed to-day, there is now no sailing vessel on the berth. Continental rates are unaltered, with only a moderate enquiry for Marseilles and Genoa at 35s. to 37s. 6d. per ton and for Trieste and Venice at 47s. 6d. per ton (paid here at par).

PIECE GOODS.—There is a continued fair enquiry for forward delivery, but very little doing in the bazaar with ready Goods.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	27,000	500	500	4 p. ct	742½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	40	315
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	72
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	505
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. s	1,840
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	940
Central India S. W. & M. Co.	2,500	500	500	30	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	700
D. Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35	285
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	all	..	490
Golam Baba Spinning Co.	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	575
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	875
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	20	980
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	510
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,350
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,230
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,140
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	915
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	995
Oriental	14,000	625	625	—	605
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	140
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	985
Scoonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	920
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	59½	640
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Bo. New £15 Shares	...	£15	196-5-15	do	965
LAND COMPANIES.					
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	15	1,045
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	35
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	*	30ex
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	18	205
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,150	124	1,150
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	350
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. s	475
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	600	500	all	50	450
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	16	125
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	37
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	40	575
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	800	330	all	15	200
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	100	985
Fort Press Co	150	3,500	3,500	60	1,500
French Press Co.	800	500	all	50	460
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	50	420
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	30	260
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	75	200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	750	12	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	350
Volkart's Press Co.	45	1,000	all	50	635
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	700
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co. Limited	1,250	100	100	10p.ct.	125
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,090
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	390
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co.	5,000	200	50	...	50
Oriental Loan Association	3,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1,000	85	925
Treacher & Co	3,000	500	all	7½	725
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	10	125

* P. T. Bond.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 26th June 1880.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	53,931	0	0
Merchandise	1,04,280	0	0
Telegraph	444	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,60,605	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1879.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,523	0	0
Merchandise	64,376	0	0
Telegraph	274	0	0
Other Receipts	7,325	0	0
Total Rs.	1,12,998	0	0
Increase Rs.	47,607	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Scindia (s)	Stone	Coast and Calcutta.
	Moravia	Johnson	Coconada.
	Singapore (s)	Merello	Genoa, &c.

The ship Iris, Evant, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

June.
28 Deccan (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—14 packages glassware Muncherjee Pallonjee, 15 cases claret Cutler Palmer and Co, 7 tierces paints Tyebally M Tezkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—21 bales printing paper Ritchie Steuart and Co, 1 case writing paper Bhicoo Sazba and Co, 6 cases varnish Tyebally M Tezkhan, 100 kegs red lead Nuzerally Surufally and Co, 100 cases copper sheets Ritchie Steuart and Co, 5 cases paint Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

Mirzapore s—3 cases foolscap paper and 3 bales brown paper Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—950 bags wheat Mooljee Jetha and Co, 55 bales wool Govindjee Madhowjee, 10 bales Hon Megjee Purbut and Co, 400 cwts wheat Tokorsee Moolijee, 662½ cwts myrabolams A Blascheck and Co.

Oithona—1,250 cwts myrabolams Runsee Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Teheran s—2 cases chuddur Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

George Gilroy—642 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers, 250 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co, 1,500 bales cotton D Macfadyen and Co.

Lawrence Delop—[illegible] bales cotton D Macfadyen and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Borrowdale—21,041 cwts linseed and 1,620 cwts poppyseed Sigg Sulzer and Co, 200 cwts horns A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sunda s—250 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Petriana s—6,000 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co.

Jenny Otto s—9,000 cwts wheat Damodur Purmanund Veerjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cohanim s—2,899½ cwts wheat and 331½ cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONTINENT.

Arago s—3,000 cwts rapeseed Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—1 box silver coins E L Moolchund, 3 bundles horns Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 32 bales twist Hajee J M Abdool Khaliuk, 175 bales cotton Hajee Essac Ellias, 40 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 15 bales twist and 1 box hand, kerchiefs, Tata and Co, 14 packages cloves Bundally Sewjee, 1 case salep Tyebally Jafferbhoy, 8 chests opium Pallonjee Framjee, 43 chests opium Tata and Co, ½ chests opium Nensook Mooltanchund, 150 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 11 chests opium Tezpall Nursingdass, 6 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 7 che ts opium, Tarachund Seetaram, 24 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram, 19 chests opium Hajee Essac Ellias.

FOR SHANGAI.

Pekin s—194 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 15 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co, 8 chests opium Buxiram Kooiiall, 78 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co, 25 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 7 chests opium E S Sassoon, 6 chests opium Hazareemull Nursingdass, 5 chests opium Jowahareemull Samireemull, 7 chests opium Khetseedass Hurmookroy, 4½ chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram, 12 chests opium Tarachund Seetaram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 30th June 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·596
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	76.1
Relative humidity of Air	0·919
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW, SW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	370
Fall of Rain*	0·98
Total fall during month	21·48
„ „ year	21·51
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July	0·08

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

411—Rimington H C and B—Khatao Ludha vs Dayal Jairaz—Hearn C and L.

412—In person (a pauper)—Bhimjee Huridass vs Thucker Padumsey Nursey—In person.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

385-79—Chalk and W—Permanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Kachra Soondrani, deceased. Rimington, H C and B—Thucker Hari Gokal and others vs Thucker Rowjee Morarjee and others—Khunderao M—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

437-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs the New Colaba Company—Prescot and W.

296-79—Tyabjee and S—Cassealal Meethalal vs Hemraz Luckmidass and others—Jefferson, B and D.

56-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetsidass Samruthroy vs Sir A D Sassoon and others.

521-79—Chalk and W—Muncherjee Bejunjee Lacdawala vs Heerjibhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A F Turner.

339-79—Khunderao M—Marriambebee and others vs Abdools bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.

340-79—J C Cama—Dinbai and another vs Peetonjee Ardaseer and others.

594-79—M M Munshi—Janardhun Gopal vs Narayen Govind and another.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

608-79—Pestonjee K—Cowasjee Fuckerjee Parilwalla vs D M DeSilva and another—H W Payne.

639-79—J C Cama—Gorejee Hublohunijajee Gusnyajee vs Bava Raghoonathdass Shari Sonami Ramjee Dasjee—Balkrishna and B.

659-79—A F Turner—Champa Prema and others vs Huckma Rungiee and others—H W Payne.

398-79—Shapurjee and T—Anundjee Nurpal and others vs Shareeram Chintamon and others.

694-75—Prescot and W—Thucker Bhimjee Canjee and another vs Thucker Huridass Pursotum and others—Smith and F.

382-79—Balkrishna and B—Jairam Narayen Payay vs Atmaram Narayen—Nanu and H.

23-80—M M Munshi—Foola Jema and others vs Dinanath Damodhurjee—Chalk and W.

634-79—J C Cama—Avabai vs Dinbai and another—Pestonjee K.

48-80—Shapurjee and T—Doolubh Dharsey and another vs Vithal Anundjee—Jefferson B and D.

75-79—Janardhen G—Ramchundra Shamroy Keshar vs Vesun Vasudro Godbole.

67-80—Chalk and W—Keshow Gottujee vs Ramabai and others—In person.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

688-79—In person [a pauper], Rustomjee Edaljee vs Jemsetjee Peroshaw and another—M. H. Khan and in person.

564-78—Jefferson, B and D—Dewsey Anand vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.

701-79—Tyabjee and S—Premchund Jetha vs Rahimbhoy Alla dinbhoy—Crawford and B.

99-76—A F Turner—Ashabai and others vs Mapla Chomakara Killate &c. Lynch and S—Balcrishna and B.

376-77—Macfarlane and G—Cassibai vs Madhowjee Dhurumsey.

12-80—J C Cama—Meer Husan Sha Cadree vs. Hazaraba—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 29.

Hope, Capt, Bl 25th Regt, on duty, from Afghanistan.

JULY 1.

Jones, Major, Bl Rl Arty on duty, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 1.

Lamb, Lt, Bl 40th Regt, on leave, to England.

Cox, Lt, By Staff Corps, on sick furlough, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY MAJOR F. S. HORE, COMDG. B. V. R. CORPS.
Bombay, 1st July, 1880.

Lieut Col Comdt W S Hewett, having rejoined from leave resumes Comd of the Regt from this date. All reports and returns to be made to that officer accordingly.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant; Bombay V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 1.)

Under the provisions of Rule II [a] of the Rules framed under Sec 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878, and notified in the "Government Gazette," Extraordinary of the 30th March 1878, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to rule that the Palanpur Ahmedabad State Railway be the route by which alone opium from Baroda territory may be imported into the Bombay Presidency for transmission to the scales at Ahmedabad. All opium so imported shall be carried direct to the Govt Opium Agency in the town of Ahmedabad.

This Notification is to be substituted for Notification No 2373, printed at page 303 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 8th May 1878.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is notified for general information that the Mathematical Instruments and Drawing Materials Depot at Bombay, hitherto in charge of the Suptdg Engr, Northern Divn, has been transferred to the Ex Engr at the Presidency. All Indents for Stores from the Depot required by Govt departments and officers should in future be preferred on the latter officer.

The services of Lieut T A H Davies, 2-11th Foot, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Comsy Genl for employment in the Commissariat Dept, vice Captain Simpson, resigned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Cotgrave is, in addition to his duties as Special Asst Supdt of Police, Poona, appointed as a temporary measure to be an Asst Dist Supdt of Police in the Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Thana on special duty.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, Special Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, in addition to his own duties, to be temporarily Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar, and to invest him, under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmednagar District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that District.

Mr A L P Larken is appointed to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge in the District of Poona in addition to his appointment as Assist Judge under Act XVII of 1879.

Mr S J Harrison, Asst Cant Mag, Poona and Kirkee, is invested, under Sec XII of [Bombay] Act III of [illegible], with power to try breaches of Rules under Sec IX of that Act within the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

Mr J F Spencer, Clerk of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st proximo.

Rao Saheb Gopal Vinayak Bhanap received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karmala in the Poona Dist on the 14th inst, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Chinto Narayen Chandorkar received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Indapur in the Poona Dist on the 16th inst, before office hours.

Mr Gopal Ganesh Soman received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malvan in the Ratnagiri Dist on the 12th inst, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunt Wagle received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 15th inst, before office hours.

Mr S J Harrison received charge of the office of Asst Cant Mag, Poona and Kirkee, on the 22nd inst, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Havri in the Dharwar Dist on the 19th inst, before office hours.

Captain R H Daniell, Actg Asst Supt, Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second Class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major R V Malden, Dist Mag, Upper Sind Frontier, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers under the Kathiawar Political Agency to act as Justices of the Peace for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay :—

Major C Wodehouse, Major A M Phillips, Mr P S V Fitz-Gerald, and Captain J M Hunter.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

M V Kane and V N Pathak respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Head Master, Dharwar High School, on the 17th inst, before office hours.

Mr C Macnaghten, Principal of the Rajkumar College, is allowed special leave for one hundred days on urgent private affairs, under Sec 31 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 12th inst.

Mr F G Selby, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Deccan College, is appointed to act as Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot during the absence of Mr. Chester Macnaghten on special leave on urgent private affairs for one hundred days.

Mr Dwarkanath Ragoba Tarkhadkar, Actg Depy Educational Inspr, Poona, is appointed to act as Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications during the absence of Mr G V Kurkuray on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Gopal Babaji Hirpathak is appointed to be Head Master, Nasik High School, vice Mr S B Paranjape.

Mr Hari Bhagvant Kesker is confirmed in the appointment of Head Master, Ahmednagar High School.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R N Oliver to be Extra First Grade Asst Collr of Salt Revenue at Goa until further orders.

Mr Laksman Ballal Oke has been appointed to act as Sub-Asst Consvr of Forests, Third Grade, Khandesh, during the absence of Mr Shamsher Aga Mirza Aga, or until further orders.

Col G A Laughton, Supdt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr W F Sinclair, C S, to be Second Asst Collr, with effect from the date of the confirmation of Mr C W Crawley-Boevey in the appointment of Talukdari Settlement Officer in Gujarat, viz, 25th June 1879.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of Mr T Bosanquet's retirement from the service:—

Mr J B Richey, C S I, to be Senior Collr.

Mr G Waddington to be substantive pro tem Senior Collr.

Mr W Ramsay, Collr of Nasik is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days from 24th July 1880.

Mr R E Candy to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Nasik and Dist Registrar, Nasik, during Mr Ramsay's absence.

Messrs R A Lamb, E Gray, S W Edgerly, and G Jacob, of the Civil Service, passed an Examination in the Marathi language on the 22nd April last.

In consequence of Mr T M Cotgrave having been appointed to act as Deputy Collr of Salt Revenue from 5th July 1879 to 3rd Jan 1880, the following appointments were made during that period :—

Mr G B Spring acted as First Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue.

Mr R Thom acted as Second Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue.

In consequence of the absence of Mr N R Oliver on privilege leave and special duty the following appointments are made :—

Mr. R N Coghlan acted as Second Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue from 11th June to 15th Aug 1879, and from 13th May 1880.

Mr M C Leckie acted as Second Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue from 16th Aug 1879 to 3rd Jan 1880.

Mr R Thom acted as 2nd Class Asst Coll of Salt Revenue from 4th Jan to 12th May 1880.

Mr C Pogson acted as 3rd Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue from 11th June 1879.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn J F Tuohy acted as Asst Surgn, European General Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, from 15th May to 14th June 1880, both days inclusive.

Surgn-Major H Cook, Second Surgeon, Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, performed the duties of the Senior Surgeon from 17th May to 7th June 1880, both days inclusive, in addition to his own.

Surgn-Major J Davidson, MB, Asst Civil Surgn, Poona, acted as Civil Surgn, Poona, in addition to his own duties, from 6th May to 8th June 1880, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Under orders from the Govt of India the following reversions will take effect from the 1st June 1880 :—

Mr J R Hatherly to revert to Ex Engr, Fourth Grade.

Mr C T Burke to revert to Ex Engr Fourth Grade.

Lieut W A E St Clair, R E, delivered over and Mr F D Campbell received charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Ratnagiri, on the afternoon of 12th June 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

Mr S J Harrison delivered over and Mr F Turner received charge of the office of Cant Mag, Deesa, on the 15th June 1880, in the forenoon.

Mr F Yates delivered over and Major W T Brown received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Thana, in the afternoon of the 15th inst.

Mr F C O Beaman delivered over and Mr J B D Adams received charge of the office of Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 16th inst.

Mr F H Warden delivered over and Mr H Scannell received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Surat, in the afternoon of the 17th inst.

Mr S J Harrison, Mag, First Class, within the limits of the Military Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, is invested with additional powers under Section 27 of Act X of 1872.

Messrs G E Hewett and W J C Dunbar, Asst Consvrs of Forest, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Northern Circle Dist Forest Office on the 24th inst, before office hours.

Messrs W R Woodrow, Asst Consvrs of Forest, and W S Hexton, Depy Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received Forest charge of the Supa Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate on the 21st inst.

Messrs W S Haxton, Depy Consvr of Forests, and W R Woodrow, Asst Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received forest charge of the Honavar Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate on the 19th inst.

Messrs W S Hexton, Depy Consvr of Forests, and W A Talbot, Asst. Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received Forest charge of the Kumta Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate on the 19th inst.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Saturday* soon after 5-30 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 4 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 2-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 4 to 5 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3 p.m., and registered letter at 1-15 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 4 p.m., and up to starting time (5-30 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1879 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bori Bandar Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, the Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3-0 P.M.	3-15 P.M.	5-55 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan, and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	1-20 P.M.	12-0 NOON.	12-0 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar and Kutch	4-30 A.M.	4-0 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. week days. 3-15 P.M. on Sundays.	...
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli, and Rutnagiri	10-0 A.M.	4-0 P.M. of previous day	8- A.M.	...
For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and other towns in S. M. Country and for Kanara	6-15 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	6-55 A.M.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	7-0 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...
For Uran & Panwell	5-30 A.M.	Do.	6-0 P.M. of previous day	...

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE
PILLS

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED Proprietors of the "LUCULENT" and BIFOCAL SPECTACLES.

For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us we have published a copyrighted system of "Test Types" for self-fitting, which we will forward free on application.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family ; Standards 1—8 in the Boys' School.
1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY, on account of GOVERNMENT HOUSE STABLES up to THIS DATE, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 15th July next, after which no demands will be entertained.

G. F. H. SOMERSET, Capt., A. D. C.
Gunesh Khind, June 28, 1880.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will RETURN to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND, by 8 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant. LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS should be addressed in accordance with this intimation.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, Bombay, 1st July 1880.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.
Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received several long letters with reference to the Panchgani Schools, but we are unable to find space for them.

Until the case to which "Looker-on" refers is decided in a court of law, it would be improper to insert his letter.

"NAUSEOUS SCRIBBLER"—You are quite right in your opinion. These things will sometimes happen in spite of precautions. It was quite inexcusable.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LYON—June 30th, at Hillside, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Arthur Wentworth Lyon, Junior, of a son.

WEBSTER—June 28th, at Burhanpur, C. P., the wife of Mr. E. Webster, Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, of twins (sons.)

DEATH.

DUNK—June 30th, at Dadur, Vernon Wright, infant son of Henry and Lucy Dunk, aged 13 months and 9 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

ELLISON—JOHNSON—June 24th, at St. James' Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. J. J. B. Coles, M. A., Mr. James Ellison, to Isabella S. Johnson.

SOWTON—TAVERNER—June 26th, at the Cathedral, James Wynne Sowton, of Calcutta, Solicitor, to Isabella Jane, widow of the late Captain John Taverner.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1880.

THIS morning Earl Lytton arrives in Bombay, and to-morrow he leaves, doubtless for ever, the shores of India, on which he first set foot but four years ago. When he came amongst us in 1876 he was known in literature as Owen Meredith, but in politics not at all. Now his merits or demerits as a statesman and an administrator are on everyone's tongue, and the world has forgotten that he was once a writer of sonnets. His name has been written in indelible characters in the annals of India, whatever may be the verdict as to the success or failure of the policy of which he has been the able and indefatigable exponent. That policy, whether baleful or otherwise, was not his, but Lord Beaconsfield's—the policy of Imperialism. He was chosen by that sagacious statesman to imperialise India; to proclaim Her Majesty Kaisar-i-Hind; to bring all the native princes and chiefs to acknowledge in a manner more formal and distinct than had ever been thought possible or desirable before, the supremacy of the Paramount Power; to bring Afghanistan into the British system, and to make our frontiers scientific. This programme was not deficient in grandeur or comprehensiveness, whatever may be thought of its wisdom, now that we behold the results of it in that half-finished state in which, according to the proverb, fools should never be allowed to see work of any kind. Unfortunately for the Imperial "idea," and for Lord Lytton alike, the critical character of the relations between the English constituencies and the Conservative Cabinet introduced a disturbing element into the Indian policy of the latter which seriously marred the work which the devoted Viceroy had on hand. When he came to India his mind was full of lofty thoughts befitting one whose task it was to give India an Empress and the Queen an Empire, and to make the relations between the Sovereign of England and the princes and people of India more intimate and more cordial than ever before. Hopes were entertained that India as well as the Sovereign would share in the added lustre which the Imperial Crown would confer, and that the rights and interests of the country would become very precious indeed in the eyes of officials serving an Empress of India. Lord Lytton in very eloquent addresses encouraged this view, which we have not the slightest doubt was that which he sincerely held. His Excellency at the outset of his career in India made a speech in which he declared very distinctly that the Indian cotton duties could not be given up because the money was needed by the Treasury, and that the cry that they were protective was not true except of a mere fraction of the amount levied. But a little later on when the vote of the Lancashire constituencies became a matter of grave import to the Conservative party, the Marquis of Salisbury discovered that the cotton duties should be given up, and Lord Lytton had to choose between recanting the opinion he had previously expressed and holding firmly by it. Unfortunately for himself he sacrificed his convictions and his consistency to notions of party obligation, and a great part of the cotton duties were recklessly dispensed with just when the era of big deficits had set in. The worst of it was that this facile sacrifice of his own feelings and of Indian interests to the exigencies of party Government at home led to that frame of mind amongst the official world of Simla to which the Budget Blunder very unmistakably owed its origin. Had it not become an article of faith at Simla that the chief duty of Indian administrators was to ensure that whatever they did or left undone should have a soothing influence upon doubtful constituencies at home, the mental atmosphere in which the sanguine estimates of the Strachey Budget sprung up would never have had any existence. It would be a great mistake to suppose that Lord Lytton consented to efface himself through mere subserviency, when Lord Salisbury, fresh from repeated interviews with the representatives of Lancashire, called upon the Government of India to abolish the cotton duties regardless of all financial considerations. The late Viceroy was the last man to yield anything to the Marquis of Salisbury or anybody else through the complacency which comes so easy to phlegmatic natures. His quick intelligence, his sensibility, his pride would have rendered it morally impossible for him to make even to the Secretary of State, at the mere demand of the latter, such concessions, which he as Viceroy might have disapproved. He erred, we are convinced, through a mistaken notion of the claims of party allegiance. He was led into a perilous course through a chivalrous idea of sacrificing his views, and even his personal consistency, to save or serve his colleagues. The result of it all is patent enough, and it is to be hoped the lesson will not be lost on those whom it concerns. We have heard it whispered that Lord Ripon was chosen to succeed Lord Lytton because it was hoped that he would obey blindly the behests of the Secretary of State, instead of having a policy of his own and carrying it out. If this be so, it is to be hoped that the idea will be abandoned, and that Lord Ripon will insist upon the right to act in all things of moment upon his own judgment, formed on the spot, and under a full sense of personal responsibility. The system of converting the Viceroy into the mere mouthpiece of the Secretary of State is fraught with danger to more than the reputation of the latter; it may some day imperil the Empire. If Lord Hartington is to be Viceroy as well as Secretary of State for India he should come out to India and see things with his own eyes before giving his commands. Had Lord Salisbury done so Lord Lytton would have been saved sundry humiliations, and the discredit of many very serious mistakes.

Every one in India knows that the action of the Government of India with respect to Afghanistan was all through hampered and weakened by the interference of the Cabinet at home, which had one eye on the public pulse in England and the other upon the necessities of the situation on the frontier. What made this the more vexatious and inexcusable was that, beyond any reasonable doubt, the quarrel with Afghanistan was the result of the hastily formed impressions of Lord Salisbury, who even before Lord Lytton came to India was anxious to force a British Resident on Shere Ali, and fancied that the Amir could be induced to yield the point by a little bullying. Lord Northbrook, who was in India and had the means of informing himself of the real nature of the obstacles in the way, declined to become a party to the projected interference with Afghan affairs, and sooner than having anything to do with it, went home. Lord Lytton, of course, knew nothing more of the obstacles in question than did Lord Salisbury himself, and he came out—accompanied by Sir Lewis Pelly—with definite instructions to bring the Amir to book. His Highness was courteously invited to present himself at the Delhi Assemblage, but, as might have been foreseen, he declined the honour. There can be little doubt that this refusal sealed his fate. The conferences between Sir Lewis Pelly and the Minister of the Amir followed close upon the great Delhi pageant. The Amir's representative set forth all the dangers which would wait upon a British Resident—but until poor Sir Louis Cavagnari and all his escort were massacred last October,—those arguments were regarded as so many lies. Now we know that they were very true and very much to the point. The conferences were broken off, and war sooner or later became inevitable. The war came, and up to a certain point it was conducted with vigour, and with all the success anticipated. Lord Lytton is certainly entitled to a full share of the credit attaching to that success; of the hesitations and vacillation which marked the policy of the Government, the blame falls rightly on the Cabinet, which could not make up its mind to any decisive course. The Treaty of Gandamak was, in truth, but an incident in this second Afghan war, and we therefore speak of the struggle as a whole. What has the Government been trying to accomplish in Afghanistan since General Roberts's brilliant advance upon Kabul avenged the slaughter of the Envoy and his companions? To annex the country? That would have been a distinct goal, and if steadily kept in view, by no means impossible of attainment. To fight and destroy every chief or confederacy of chiefs that might by any possibility reorganize the shattered kingdom? No; that is precisely what they disclaimed. But it is precisely what in effect they have been doing. Had the late Viceroy, or any other man of capacity on the spot, been entrusted with the duty of framing and carrying out a definite policy with regard to Afghanistan, the country would have been either annexed or evacuated long ago.

What Lord Lytton has had to do personally he has done well and with marked ability. In the very difficult and wholly novel duties connected with the proclamation of the Imperial title at Delhi he acquitted himself with a degree of tact for which he has never got sufficient credit. There can be no doubt that the occasion was viewed with very mixed feelings by a large proportion of the "independent" princes and chiefs who were summoned to the ancient Mogul capital to see the new Empire inaugurated. The one drop of balm to their distressed feelings was supplied by the suavity and the effusive personal kindliness and sympathy of the chief actor in the pageant. His long diplomatic training and the experience acquired during his diplomatic career at various Courts enabled him to sooth without an apparent effort the vanity which was on the alert to take offence whether any were meant or not. The charm of his manner, his readiness in compliment, his easy eloquence when it was necessary to make an address—all contributed to his success in this, perhaps, the most important, and certainly the most difficult, part of the multifarious duties which devolved upon the late Viceroy in January 1877. As an administrator he has showed himself capable of an amount of downright hard work which was never expected of him, and he has exercised a very real influence upon the working of the whole machine of administration. We are by no means prepared to say that the influence has been in every case beneficial; on the contrary it has too often stifled the opinions and cramped the action of officials of experience and capacity whose advice ought to have been sought and acted upon. But that apart, there can be no doubt that Earl Lytton, however he may have unfortunately subordinated his own judgment on certain matters to the Ministers at home, who had not his opportunities of arriving at a sound conclusion as to the state of things in India, was yet in a very real sense the chief of the administration and knew how to make himself felt and obeyed. He was no trifler; no merely ornamental Viceroy; he worked, and he knew how to make others work with him. On his personal staff he had men of mind and energy who felt a sincere attachment for him, and made his successes or failures their own. The official world with whom he came most in contact did not, it must be owned, share that feeling to any great extent. His Council was in a state of subdued revolt during a great part of his term of office; for he ignored their advice when it conflicted with his own views, or worse still with those of the Secretary of State. He has been, therefore, by no means popular with Anglo-Indian officials as a class; and it has been his misfortune that a series of measures prescribed by Lord Salisbury—the remission of cotton duties, the Vernacular Press Act, and the Arms Act—should have deprived him of the sympathy of the natives whom he once electrified with the Fuller Minute. Still with all the shortcomings and errors of his administration the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton will remain a very memorable one. As time passes the recollection of his failures and failings will fade, while the memory of his talents, his high spirit, and of the great events to which he has linked his name will become traditional.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JUNE 11.

A DEBATE of considerable interest to officers of the army took place in the House of Commons last Tuesday. Lord Percy called attention to the hardship experienced by officers who, having purchased their commissions, were not permitted to bequeath them to their widows, children, or other relatives. The value of the commissions of officers killed in the South African and Afghan wars was, Lord Percy asserted, £31,587. In conclusion, he moved that "it is expedient that the Secretary of State for War should consider whether such amount might be paid by the Treasury within six months of the officer's decease to his executors, or in the case of his death intestate, to his administrators." Sir Henry Havelock-Allan said that he did not go so far as Lord Percy, and would restrict the claim to cases where an officer had lost his life on the field or through sickness arising out of exposure in the field. He stated that it was a grievous fallacy to say that purchase officers were either actually or relatively in the position they held before the abolition of purchase. When officers by purchase reached the higher ranks of the army quicker than their poorer comrades, it was no hardship if the money so invested was lost by death in the field. The case is now altered, insomuch as the purchase officers' serve side by side with their non-purchase comrades who rise as quickly. General Burnaby wisely made an appeal rather to the feelings of the members than to financial considerations. Major O'Beirne tersely showed that half the officers of the army, instead of receiving the full value of their commissions, were allowed to serve longer than others without any equivalent for their outlay. Captain Aylmer contended that the purchaser ought to have more consideration shown him than the non-purchase officer, inasmuch as the former had more money invested in his profession. Mr. Childers made a speech of a conciliatory nature but stained by casuistry. He sought to combat the argument that under the present system "one officer would go into action burdened with the idea that his death would involve a considerable loss of capital to him, whereas another, who had not purchased, would be free from any such anxiety." He urged that if Lord Percy's proposal were carried out the purchase officer would go into action with the feeling that if he fell his widow would get the value of his commission while the non-purchase officer by his side. He either forgot or chose to ignore the fact that one officer would feel that he would get back simply that which he had invested, whereas the other could not feel aggrieved at not getting back that which he had never paid. Besides, the non-purchase officer, having paid nothing for his commission, could, *ceteris paribus*, be able to make a provision for his family out of his own pocket. Mr. Childers informed the House that the adoption of Lord Percy's proposal would mean payment of £750,000. He, however, promised to look into the matter if the motion were withdrawn.

Of the speeches of those who followed the Secretary of War, I will only say that Mr. Otway feelingly remarked that a state of things under which the State profited by the death of those who fell in her battles was full of injustice. The temperate manner in which the question was discussed, and its complete divorce from party considerations, were remarkable and encouraging. Eventually Lord Percy's motion was withdrawn.

I am glad to find from a statement of Mr. Childers that in future the names of non-commissioned officers and men who have received the Victoria Cross will be inserted in an official quarterly army list. This will greatly enhance the value of the reward.

The command of the Militia Artillery in the 1st Irish Sub-District, vacated by the promotion of Colonel W. Lukin, has been given to Lieut. Col. Torrians. The Galway Artillery Militia having been increased by two batteries, the commandant, Captain O. Hare, is about to be promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Captain George Cox, 87th Regiment, has completed his five years as Adjutant of the North Mayo Militia and will be succeeded by Captain Wilford, 28th Regiment. The 5th West York Militia has applied for permission to raise a second battalion. At the recent training of this regiment the strength was over 1,000 men.

I hear that after all Sir Garnet Wolseley will not succeed Sir Frederick Haines as Commander-in-Chief in India. I, however, think he will. He is the best man for the post, notwithstanding his cliquism, and there can be no reason for not sending him out unless the Home Government shrink from parting with our only General.

Good service pensions of £100 a year each have been given to the following medical officers,—Sir W. Muir, Director General Army Medical Department; Surgeon Generals, C. Gordon, C. B., H. Gordon, Massy, C. B., Munro, C. B., and Crawford. Sir William Muir was directed to submit to the Horse Guards six names, and naturally did not include his own, though we have known a general officer recommend himself for the Victoria Cross, but the list was returned by H. R. H., with an order that the list should be headed by Sir William Muir's name.

The answer the other day of Mr. Childers to Colonel Alexander's question regarding any intention to put the medical officers of the Guards on the same footing as other military medical officers was of the true official type.

Mr. Childers refused to take any action in the matter, and spoke of the advantages of the medical officers of the Guards as a reason for not placing them as regards pay and promotion on the same footing with other military medical officers. The advantages are not taken as a whole is very obvious. There is no great advantage in serving for 23 years as a surgeon, and with surgeon's pay and only half that on retirement. Among those other advantages are that they have to move from one quarter to another nearly every two months, and that they have to perform the same duty as Line Surgeons at half the rate of pay of the latter. The five senior surgeons in the army all belong to the Guards, and their commissions date respectively from 1858, 1859, 1862, 1864, and 1864. It is urged that the medical officers of the Guards do not go on foreign service; this is not true whenever European war is on progress. Against this may be set the fact that they are not permitted to exchange with or take promotion with line surgeons, and that they are obliged to walk, ride, or drive every day to their hospital, which is often a long way from their barracks or houses, without receiving any allowance for cart hire.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Betty, R. A., has been appointed Assistant Commandant at Shoeburyness; and Captain F. O. Morgan, District Staff Captain at Woolwich.

Major Barrow, C. M. G., who, it was announced a short time would probably obtain an A. D. C. ship on Sir Daniel Lysons' staff, has been actually appointed.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has received an invitation to visit Her Majesty at Balmoral.

A proposal was made in a letter to the *Times* the other day that the 21st anniversary of the Volunteer Force should be marked by a bestowal of decorations on some of those who have mainly contributed to the growth and success of the movement. The idea is not a bad one, and surely Lords Elcho and Ranelagh are as much entitled to a civil C.B., as the Ralph Knox of the War Office.

Colburn's United Service Magazine has come out with a new cover and proprietor. The latter is an American of the name of Kane, and I have heard that Colonel Arthur is the editor. The current number is a good one. Another volume of Kinglake's Crimea has been advertised and may be expected to appear shortly.

The War Office balloon crusader, in charge of Captain Elsdale, R.E., accompanied by Captain Cundill, R.E., left Woolwich for a trial trip yesterday afternoon and descended on the grounds of the Alexandra Palace.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Hart, Private Secretary, and Captain Christopher, aide-de-camp, arrived from Poona by the usual mail train yesterday forenoon. On the platform of the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway, a number of gentlemen and officers had assembled to meet His Excellency, among whom were observed :—Brigadier General Aitchison, Colonel Dawson, Colonel Van Heythuysen, Captain Middlemas, Captain Carew, Captain Elliot, Major Mellis, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Dr. Weir, Dr. Hojel, Mr. H. E. Jacomb, and Mr. Gell, acting Commissioner of Police. As His Excellency got into his carriage with Mr. Hart and Captain Christopher, the guard of honour furnished by the 21st Regiment, which was drawn up in the station compound, presented arms, while the band played the National Anthem. His Excellency drove from the station to the Secretariat, where he stays temporarily until his return to Poona. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Land Battery to announce His Excellency's arrival. About 7 o'clock in the evening Sir James, with some members of his staff, proceeded from the Secretariat to Government House, Parell, to see the arrangements made there for Lord Lytton. Policemen stationed at short distances along the public roads had prepared the people for something unusual about to occur; and thousands of natives flanked in dense masses the road from Kalbadevi to the Jamsetjee Hospital. His Excellency, as he drove past them, was enthusiastically cheered all along the way.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEPARTURE OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF LYTTON.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, issued last evening, notifies that the Right Honourable the Earl of Lytton and the Countess of Lytton will take their departure from Bombay in H. M. S. Himalaya on Saturday, the 3rd July.

Their Excellencies will embark from the Prince's Dock at 9 o'clock a. m., under arrangements to be made by the Senior Naval Officer at the Presidency.

A guard of honour of European infantry will be drawn up at the dock, and a salute of 31 guns will be fired on the emarkation taking place.

The troops of the garrison will line the road from the place of embarkation towards the G. I. P. Railway Over-bridge.

A deputation consisting of the Senior Secretary to Government at the Presidency, the Senior Naval Officer, and the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor will accompany their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Lytton from the Prince's Dock on board the Himalaya.

The Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations only, the Secretaries and Under Secretaries to Government, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff of Bombay, Chairman of the Port Trust, the Superintendent of Marine, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, or such of the abovementioned officials as are at the time in the Presidency Town, will assemble at the Prince's Dock for the purpose of taking leave of their Excellencies.

All officers of Government now in Bombay are invited to attend, and tickets of admission will be issued by the Superintendent of Marine to ladies and gentlemen not in the service of Government, European and native, desirous of attending in such number as the space available in the dock may permit.

Full dress should be worn on this occasion.

The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order.

The 2-11th Regiment will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with Queen's color and band to parade at Parell station G. I. P. Railway by 5 o'clock a.m., to-morrow, the 2nd instant (Full dress). They will be conveyed by train leaving Colaba station at 4 a.m.

The 25th Regiment N. I. will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with Queen's color and band under the command of an European officer to parade at Government House, Parell, by 5 a.m. (Full dress).

A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery at 5-30 a. m., to announce His Lordship's arrival.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We beg to forward herewith the report of the European and Eurasian poor fund for the past year, and to request you will have the goodness to make known to the public the aim and objects of the society and also its wants. The former are succinctly stated in the report, but if these are to be carried out according to the full intentions of the society, it is imperative that the public should come forward and meet more liberally the heavy demands that are made upon its funds for the support of the many poor of this city. As time goes on, the society becomes better known to all who are in want, not only to those who live in Bombay, but also to persons arriving from distant parts seeking for work and often in vain; and the consequence is that the yearly expenditure has a tendency to increase. It is almost impossible to prevent this increase of expenditure without absolutely refusing help to some of those who really ought to receive assistance. Unfortunately, however, *the receipts* do not show any corresponding tendency to increase; and the Committee have in consequence been compelled to withhold support and assistance from many they had good grounds to believe were in actual destitution. They feel that it only requires that the real state of affairs should be made known, for the society to receive from the public that amount of additional assistance of which they stand in such urgent need.

The Committee would ask that the generously disposed in Bombay, who are so constantly giving away at the door five and ten rupees to undeserving loafers and drunkards, should contribute what they thus throw away to the funds of this society, and refer all such applicants to its Committee to be relieved or not as the case may require. In this way mendicity would certainly be checked, and the aged poor, the widow, the unemployed, and helpless children would obtain the use of funds which at present go to encourage nothing but idleness and drinking. There are few loafers who are not more or less known to some member or other of the Committee; and it is, they trust, not often the case that assistance is wasted on the undeserving or refused to the deserving, so long as there are means to give the needed relief. It should perhaps also be distinctly stated that relief is given to Europeans and Eurasians irrespective of nationality or denominational differences.

The Committee would state in conclusion that up to the end of May Rs. 980 had been expended on bread, wood, rice, sugar, teas, &c., and that the amount subscribed up to the 15th June amounted to only Rs. 1,005.

J. H. WHITE, Colonel, R. E.,
Chairman, E. & E. Poor Fund.

REPORT FOR 1879.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR.

THIS Fund was first suggested on the 21st November 1871, and has now been in active operation for eight years.

2. Its *aim* is, primarily, to relieve deserving European and Eurasian poor, who from sickness or want of employment, often need *temporary* help; it supports also the aged and widows who are unable to maintain themselves or find work.

3. Its *mode* of relief is by tickets for bread, rice, tea, sugar and wood. In emergent cases, rent is paid; but no money is given, except under special circumstances. Where there is a fair prospect of employment elsewhere, railway fares are paid, a ticket being secured at the station.

4. Each case relieved is always, if possible, visited, every particular obtained, and a printed form filled up; one question is—"Any relief elsewhere?" This fact of visiting each case has protected the Fund from much imposition :—

5. *Relief* given has been as under :—

	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Bread, loaves	7358	7670	3979	4269	9909	12070	12693	12865
Rice, seers	5362	5660	3292	2862	4023	4153	4431	5304
Wood, bdles	10444	11677	7512	5505	8513	10372	10134	9130

	Rs.		
Rents have amounted to	222	12	0
Fares by railway and boat	402	9	0
Money paid for food, &c.	156	6	0

6. Under the head of Fares by Railway," &c., are the following [particulars. In [several cases, only a portion of the money required for a ticket has been paid from the fund, the balance having been obtained by the applicants from other sources :—

Allahabad	1	Khundawa	2
Ahmedabad	3	Kurrachee	4
Bangalore	1	Nagpore	2
Bhusawal	3	Lahore	2
Colombo	1	Madras	2
Calcutta	1	Poona	1
Dharwar	1	Rangoon	1
Hyderabad	2	Sabarmati	1
Jubbulpore	3	Secundrabad	1
Jalgaon	1	Trevandrum	1
Igatpuri	2	Vingorla	1
Indore	1	Wurdha	1

7. Many have adopted this Fund as a medium of relief, and have refused to give money to those who go from house to house. The Committee will attend to any case sent to them, and desire that it should be again stated that if through this Fund, or some such channel, relief were given, much waste and imposition would be avoided.

8. The Committee meets every Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, when all applicants are expected to attend, and consists of—Major G. W. Oldham, R.E., Colonel J. H. White, R.E., Messrs. H. W. Barker, Mr. T. Carpenter, W. Kirk, and Mr. Kirk. As isted by Mr. Kopke, the City Missionary, who affords, invaluable information and assistance.

9. Arrangements have been made by Mr. Kopke, with the keeper of an eating-house, to supply two meals a day to those who, having no dwelling-place, would find a ticket, to be of no use; this has been of great service. One of the members of the Committee also procures and supplies the provisions, the bread contract being given to a baker; a better quality of food is thus ensured, and the Contractor's profits are saved to the Fund.

10. From the preceding it will be seen that no change is made from last year's Report except in the particulars of the work done. The Fund has prospered, and has been of great service.

11. The thanks of the Committee are due to all contributors, and to those who have sent left-off clothes, which have been of great service. For the convenience of those who wish to subscribe monthly, an additional column has been opened in the subscription book.

G. W. OLDHAM, Major, R.E.,
Honorary Secretary
13th February 1880.

NEWSPAPER SCRIBBLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A humble individual in Bombay can get very near royalty, and swells of all sorts in England and on the Continent as well as Russia of a wet morning by paying Rs. 48 annually in advance—cheap enough. But he must also *read* the *Times of India*, which is a great drawback. "This morning I came up in the train with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The train left Esher at 5-30 p.m. We (H. R. H. and I) were at Sandown and H. R. H. got a telegram that the Empress of Russia was dead." After coming up to London in the train with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and drinking a cup of cocoa, I was taken by the *Times of India* correspondent just outside the door of the Royal Chamber where the Empress of Russia breathed her last alone, without any of her family about [illegible] even an attendant. I said to myself, strange. Then I am told about the late Empress's [illegible] But I had read all about this over at the club in fact, for years most people have had an inkling how matters stood at St. Petersburg."

"Coriolanus" is a funny man. His days and nights are passed with royalty—on paper. But the ladies seem to ignore him, or else he is too modest to speak of his intimacies with ladies of *ton*. This sort of newspaper scribbling which "Coriolanus" affects deceives nobody : "We came up in the train from Esher" may have been written by the stoker to his Mary Anne, "Dear Mary Anne, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and I came up in the train which left Esher at 5-30 p.m. H. R. H. got out of the train at the first station we stopped at and came along and says to me now o'd man just give me a light for my pipe. You see my dear "gurl" the Empress of Russia is dead, and H. R. H. got a telegram at Sandown at 3 p. m. Don't you wish she'd ha left you her jewels? And Mary Anne will think him a very [illegible] a very witty fellow.

ANON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

ENCOUNTER WITH KOHISTANIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

On the 29th a reconnaisance was made under Colonel Norman from General Gough's camp at Karez-i-Mir, towards Barza, where a considerable gathering was reported. Near Baba Kuch Kar the party encountered a thousand Kohistanis under Mir Butcha's brother, who fled after slight resistance. The road to Estalif was found open and easy.

ATTACK ON A CONVOY.

On the morning of 29th a large body of Hissarak men attacked a convoy. The escort of 31st Native Infantry in defending it lost six sepoys killed and two wounded. On supports coming up from Pezwan the raiders fled.

THE SHERPUR FORTS.

The forts about Sherpur are being garrisoned to their full strength.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph this morning stating that the Conservative party consent to the proposed legislation by the Ministry, permitting members returned to Parliament to make affirmation of allegiance.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue returns for the quarter ending June last amount to £19,500,000, showing an increase of £700,000 compared with last year.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account	98¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	52 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ per cent. do.	87½

Arrival—Cicero.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 1.

CANNANORE, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E. Fall of rain 92 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast and wet; wind W. 6; thermometer 80; barometer 29·840. Fall of rain 1 inche 43 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-30 p.m.—Weather overcast, rainy; wind W. S. W.; thermometer 77·5; barometer 29·9 Fall of rain 57 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-16 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. W.; thermometer 93; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 1 inche 98 cents.

THE annual Volunteer Fancy Dress Ball will take place in the first week in October this year.

A SPECIAL departmental examination will be held at Poona at the College of Science on Monday, 26th July.

CAPTAIN E. H. MAUNSELL, of the Army Pay Department, has been attached as Paymaster to the 63rd Regiment.

SURGEON MAJOR W. H. COLVILL, in medical charge 21st Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. HICKS, Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from 1st July 1880 with an ordinary pension of £365.

LIEUTENANT E. C. COX, 6th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BELL, Judicial Commissioner, H.A.D., has resigned his commission as "Major Commandant of the Berar Volunteer Rifles."

THE following officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Harris, Staff Corps, six months' medical certificate.

NOTICE is given in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that certain lands are required to be taken up by Government for making extra mural burial grounds for the city of Poona.

OUR Belgaum correspondent writes:—"The monsoon has come; good rain has fallen for three days. Colonel Goran is expected here on the 1st proximo to assume command."

THE following officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Reid, Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Anderson, Staff Corps.

IN consequence of Major J. Hay having gone on special duty to Almora, Major E. P. Mainwaring officiates as 2nd in command of the 4th Gurkhas, and Major G. W. Rogers as Wing Officer.

THE season reports for the Bombay Presidency for the week ending June 23rd show that scarcely any rain fell except in Kanara, and kharif sowings were delayed in consequence. There was fever in several districts.

THE following were the cash balances in the treasuries of the Hyderabad Province for the following years:—1878, 30th April, Rs. 67,20,354; 1879, 30th April, Rs. 70,79,859; 1880, 30th April, Rs. 72,73,477.

IN the *Bombay Government Gazette* are published, in supersession of all former notifications, the standards for European and Eurasian and Anglo Vernacular Schools, and for High School agricultural classes and drawing classes.

MR. VASUDEV KRISHNARAO BHAIRAVAN, B.A., LL.B., barrister-at-law, having resigned the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship, the Syndicate of the Bombay University will proceed to make another election on Friday, the 30th July.

MAJOR S. RIMINGTON, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Commander, and officiating 2nd in Command of H. M.'s 2nd (P. W. O.) Bombay N. I., is granted leave to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there.

COLONEL G. LESLIE, Madras Royal Artillery, who has been in temporary command of the Centre District from January last, on Monday gave over charge to Brigadier General R. C Stewart, and returns to his command of the Royal Artillery at Secunderabad.

THE *Poona Observer* states that His Excellency Sir James Fergusson was entertained on Tuesday afternoon last by the Ranee of Akulkote at her residence in Shunwar Pait. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain Radcliffe, A. D. C., and Rao Bhadoor Shunkur Pandoorung Pundit, Oriental Translator.

AN ingenious person with a taste for religious statistics has been doing a little sum in compound addition and missionary effort. He has discovered that last year thirty-four societies with a talent for subscription lists collected no less a sum than one million and a quarter sterling for the propagation of their several beliefs.

SOME official papers may shortly be expected, says the *Pioneer*, which will have a bearing on the possibility of making Government securities more convenient than at present for small investors, and more readily procurable. These will be the fruit of inquiries concerning the American system of refunding certificates, which were set on foot last year.

A NOTIFICATION has been published in the *Gazette of India*, fixing, in supercession of former rules, the rate of table money to be paid for the entertainment of high functionaries on board Indian Government vessels. The Viceroy's entertainment will cost Rs. 64 per diem for the first seven days, Rs. 14 afterwards; for Governors and Commanders-in-Chief the rate will be Rs. 45 for the first seven days, and Rs. 12 afterwards.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief arrived from Poona last evening at the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway, and is residing temporarily with Colonel Ponsonby Cox. His Excellency was accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, and Captain Barrow, aid-de-camp. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 6 p. m. yesterday on the occasion of His Excellency's arrival.

THE total receipts of the Nizam's State Railway for the month of April last amounted to Rs. 30,106, or at an average of Rs. 248-12 per mile. During the above month 2,508 tons of grain and pulses were carried, realizing Rs. 12,646-2. We venture to suggest to Mr. Morrison, the examiner at Bolarum, that a "comparative statement" for the previous month and year in his statistical returns would be interesting.

THE Financial Department ruled last year that, until further orders, the proceeds of royalties on mines and quarries within cantonment limits in the Bengal Presidency, should be credited to cantonment funds so long as the amount was unimportant. The Military Department inquired whether the same rule was to apply to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and the Governor-General in Council has now ordered that it shall be so.

WE believe that the only reliefs which will take place amongst the British and native troops in this Presidency during next trooping season will be those rendered necessary by the return to England of two batteries of Artillery and 1st Battalion 6th Regiment from Aden and the 83rd Regiment from Belgaum. The latter will have completed nearly eleven years' service in India in addition to two years' at Gibraltar. The 83rd is undoubtedly one of the smartest regiments in India. It is impossible to surmise at present what regiment will be sent to relieve it at Belgaum.

THE *Madras Times* says:—Now that the straight line portion of the Madras harbour has been begun to be constructed, the sceptics as to the success of the work must have their minds greatly shaken. Mr. Thorowgood is to be congratulated on the way in which the work has been carried on under his superintendence, and Mr. Lowe and his subordinates deserve credit for the praiseworthy manner in which they have worked. The barges Salisbury and Hobart may daily be seen busily plying about setting the blocks in the sea, and from all appearances every advantage is being taken of the present favourable weather to do as much as can be effected.

THE *Englishman* says the bill for exempting military servants of the Government and Government property from municipal taxation involves very iniquitous consequences. In the case of Goverment property the injustice threatened by the proposed Act is very flagrant. In the Presidency towns especially immense quantities of Government property are concentrated, and the buildings which belong to, or are occupied by, the Government are proportionately numerous and extensive. It can scarcely be doubted that a heavy expenditure is entailed on the municipality for the protection of all this property alone, to say nothing of the water supplied to Government buildings, and of the addition they cause to the cost of conservancy, and, in some cases, of lighting. The exemption of all this property from municipal taxation, no doubt, has the advantage of simplicity. But its practical effect is to relieve the general tax-payer of a just liability at the expense of a limited section of the population.

THE *Statesman* says that the judgment of the Small Cause Court of Bombay in the case of Hypolite Pinto *versus* the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, shows the necessity of making a change in the laws in this country relating to negotiable instruments. The English law gives full protection to bankers in such cases. We cannot doubt that such protection is reasonable and just. It would be utterly impracticable for a banker himself actually to verify the endorsement on every draft presented to him for payment; it would be equally impracticable and intolerable to lay it down that no one should be able to claim payment on a draft until he had brought unquestionable evidence of the genuineness of the endorsement; and therefore it seems that English law has settled this matter in the way which is at once reasonable towards the banker and best for the convenience of the public. It is no doubt a great misfortune to a man to be robbed, as the plaintiff in this case was, but his remedy ought to be directly against the thief and forger, not against the bank which transacts its business in the only way that is practicable.

WE publish in another part of to-day's paper a very important decision given yesterday by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West at the High Court, affecting the rights and obligations of solicitors in general in relation to their clients. Mr. Winter, of the firm of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, who had acted as solicitors for one Kesserbai, was summoned by her to produce before his Lordship certain translations which he had caused to be made at his expense, but for which he had not been paid, she having discharged him as her solicitor. Mr. Winter claimed a lien on the papers and declined to produce them until his claim was satisfied. A lengthy argument took place between counsel on the question that had arisen; and his Lordship gave his decision yesterday to the effect that, under the authority of English cases, Mr. Winter could not be compelled to produce the translations. This decision, as his Lordship remarked, rested on a universal principle of justice; and although no cases in the Indian courts had been cited to his Lordship, he could not doubt that the views and the reasonings of the English courts would be accepted whenever such a question as the present one arose for decision in this country. His Lordship refused to order Mr. Winter to produce the translations without payment to him of the monies actually expended by him in the litigation.

THE deputation which is gone to Simla in order to urge the propriety of re-establishing the Delhi College advances the following arguments:—The absolute necessity for the foundation of a College in Delhi arises from (1) the fact that without education a man cannot be trained for the functions for which he is destined; (2) that the young men of this part of the country and of the city cannot in any large numbers leave their homes and go to the expense of staying five years at Lahore; (3) that from Agra to Lahore a distance of about 600 miles, in a tract of country having a population of over four crores of souls, there is not an institution which could educate to the highest standard; that Delhi has a special name for educational progress, and that it would be wise to maintain it; and, lastly, that there is abundant material to work upon and utilize. Appreciating at their full the advantages of high class education, the State originally started Colleges not permanently however, but only as a means for generating a desire and demand for education. The State having now withdrawn its support, it behoves a grateful people to walk in the way shown by the Government and to work on the scheme of high class instruction themselves, specially because the Delhi College was not only of incalculable benefit to the people, but shed a lustre upon the city.

THE *Daily Telegraph*, commenting upon the Afghan question, says:—We learn that Lord Ripon, unbiased by any preconceived opinion in favour of extending our liabilities, will have to form an independent judgment on what is honourably binding and politically expedient. If he proceed on the principles implied by these phrases and make a just military and political estimate of Kandahar in its relation to Herat, Kabul, and the Indus Valley, he will leave the arrangement substantially as it stands. From a military point of view the virtual possession of Kandahar is more essential than that of any other region, and, connected with the Indus by railway, would be the controlling position in Afghanistan. So far as we can judge from Lord Hartington's language, however, the question is to be left open. That view of his careful statement is further confirmed by his references to the frontier and the Treaty of Gundamuk. The Viceroy is to decide what shall be retained and what abandoned, and the impression conveyed by Lord Hartington's remarks is that the line established by the extinct Treaty—the Khyber Pass, and the Kurum Valley—will once more lapse into the hands of the hill tribes. In that case, with the doubtful exception of Kandahar, and unless Russian influence can be excluded from the State which Lord Ripon is to leave behind, when the troops retire, the work done will be undone, and the frontier of India will be in less security than ever. It would be unfair to condemn a policy which has not even been initiated, but judging from the previous declarations and opinions expressed by Ministers, together with the spirit which seemed to actuate them, we can have no confidence that the plan sketched last night will be carried out in a mode or for purposes which will constitute a solid protection for India or an adequate bulwark against those perennial designs of Russia which alone created the Afghan difficulty, and which the present Government have always underrated or ignored.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, JUNE 29.

AN Imperial salute this morning announced the assumption of Lord Ripon to the Viceroyalty of the Indian Empire. There was a general parade and the proclamation was read out to the H. C. Troops.

Owing to the very bad state of the road from Nandgaon, H.M.'s mails now arrive here at nights instead of midday. We have called attention frequently to the bad state of this road, which Sir Richard Temple once said had cost a mint of money. Why non-professionals should be in charge of this road instead of the Nizam's P. W. D. is a query to be solved.

The weather is salubrious after the frequent showers of rain. Our *maidans* and trees are clad in verdure, and the public health is satisfactory. Sanitation is being looked to.

The European cemetery near the *Beebi Mukbara*, which the *Bombay Gazette* brought to notice last year as being desecrated, is now put into decent order, thanks to the officer commanding the station; but by some unaccountable reason no gateway or other means of entering the cemetery has been made; this is surely an oversight. If not remedied the walls will be injured, as holes are being made for climbing.

THE POONA CITY EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIS exhibition was opened on the evening of the 21st instant, at 5 p. m. by Mr. Gunputrao Hurryhur *alias* Baba Saheb Sangleekur, and amongst those present were:—Professor Keru Luxumon, Messrs. Mahadew Moreshwar Kunte, Gungaram Bhow Muske, Dorabjee Dadabhoy Cowasjee, Dr. Visram Ramjee Golah, Rao Bahadoor Venayek Junardhun Kirtane, Rao Bahadoor Gopalrow Hurry Deshmook, Messrs. Nilkunt Junardhun Kirtane, Gunesh Wassoodew Joshee, Rev. Father Day, Rev. Father Cecil Rivington, Rev. Sorabjee Kursetjee, Messrs. Vittulrao Narayen Nathoo, Chintamonrow Washwanath Nathoo, Dorabjee Puddumjee, Sulliman Wayee, [illegible], Rajana Lingoo, and others. Professor Keru Luxumon's opening address on this occasion was in the vernacular, and he asked the spectators present to inspect the articles exhibited both as regards their workmanship and utility. This part of the ceremony being over, the assembled groups promenaded round the building. Many of the articles exhibited deserve notice and commendation. The specimens of silk manufactured in Bombay and exhibited by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Co. were much admired. The specimens of pottery from Mr. Dagjee Cassinath, of Bombay, call for special mention and among other articles exhibited were brass table ornaments, specimens of ivory work, very neat and elegant, wool work and cushions, embroidery in silk and gold, cotton prints manufactured in India, earthen curiosities, a collection showing the different specimens of Indian grain, stuffed birds and animals which formed a very pleasing contribution, photographs, oil paintings, water colour pictures, native medicines, beautiful wooden toys, jewellery, models, table linen, cutlery, Delhi work, walking sticks, &c., &c., &c. Subjoined is a list of the names of some of the principal contributors:—Sir T. Madhavrao, Baroda, oil paintings; Rao Bahadoor Gopalrow Hurry Deshmook, Bombay, native medicines; Mr. Baboo Poorroochunder Rai, Madras, jewellery; Messrs. Pursadshah and Co., Dinapore, table linen; Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass and Co., Bombay, silk goods; Hon'ble Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, Bombay, specimens of native silk; Mr. Dagjee Cassinathjee, Bombay, pottery and models; Mr. Ruttonlall Achrutlall, Rajputana, grain; Mr. Limbajee Poondrajee, Mooltan, locks (imitation of Chubb's); Rao Bahadoor Vinayekrao Junardhun Kirtane, Baroda, ivory work and photographs; Mr. Munsookram Sooratram, Joonaghur, wooden toys and articles; Dr. Visram Ramjee Golay, Poona, cotton goods; Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Ahmednuggur, jewellery; Mr. Ramchund Poorunsing, Poona, photographs; Mr. Vishnoodass Bhugwandass, Poona, water paintings; Messrs. Sunker Tookaram & Co., Poona, water paintings. Sir T. Madhavrao's picture showing a group of native ladies attracted great attention, and the miniature Temple of Luxmee Narayan, exhibited by Mr. Marotee bin Garrow, was also much admired. The best articles exhibited were not for sale. Some beautiful portraits were exhibited. Her Majesty the Queen Empress; Professor Fawcett, M. P.; Mr. W. H. Newnham, the Judge and Session Judge of Poona; His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, G. C. S. I., and His Highness Khunderao, Gaekwar, G. C. S. I.

WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 26.—But little heavy rain is reported to-day, but rain moderate in quantity continues to fall in most parts of India hitherto reached, and showers have extended to Guzerat, where Deesa reports 2-tenths and Ahmedabad 3-tenths. In the North-Western Provinces there is still but little rain. Agra and Delhi have as yet had none; although the sky remains overcast, and the temperatures are not excessive. Bareilly, Roorkee, and Mussoorie are the only stations which report rain in these provinces, and Simla in the Punjab. In Rajputana and Central India, Ajmere, Indore, Morar, Goona, and Rutlam report rain. In the Central Provinces, Nagpur, and Jubbulpore; in Bombay, Bombay, Goa, Poona, Ahmedabad, Deesa, and Malegoan; and in Madras, Cochin, Madras, and Rajamundry. In Bengal there is a barometric depression at False Point and heavy rain in Orissa. The barometer is falling in Burmah, Assam, and Bengal; also in the Indus Valley and Guzerat, and rising slightly in Madras. Temperatures are lower at most stations in the North-Western Provinces and in the Eastern Punjab.—HENRY F. BLANDFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

BENGAL.

AN OBLIGING COW.—The *Englishman* says that last year a young African antelope (Antilope beisa) was received at the Calcutta Zoo from Aden through the agency of the German Consul, Mr. W. Gauslandt. The antelope safely arrived in charge of an African cow. This cow performed all the duties of a careful mother to the young antelope. The latter has wonderfully thriven, and is now nearly full grown, nevertheless, it still occasionally has a pull at its foster mother, which continues most friendly towards her strange adopted child, licking and cleaning it every morning as cows do with their calves.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE PROVIDENT FUND.—The Superintendent of the Calcutta Preventive Service sometime since obtained the sanction of the Government to the establishment of a Provident Fund to enable the officers belonging to the service to obtain loans of money at a rate of interest which, while it benefited subscribers to the fund, did not impoverish the borrowers. The scheme has succeeded very well, and has more than realized the anticipations of its projector. At the end of 1878 the capital was Rs. 3,840, and 1,301 bills were discounted. In 1879 the capital amounted to Rs. 9,413-7-3, and salary bills were discounted to the extent of Rs. 52,565-3 and Rs. 47,90[illegible] for overtime work, so that a sum equivalent to Rs. 100,568-4-2 had been discounted, and Rs. 1,666-3-1 earned by the Fund on account of interest.

MADRAS.

THE WEATHER.—Cloudy and sultry are two words which may appropriately be used in reference to the weather in Madras on Monday and the day before. Hopes are raised of approaching rain, but the clouds send down only a few drops as they pass over to discharge their contents in more fortunate quarters.—*Madras Times.*

A CLEVER CAPTURE.—A clever capture was made by the police on Monday evening of a Chinaman who bolted from Calcutta with a large quantity of jewels and money amounting in value to about three thousand rupees, which he is alleged to have robbed from another Chinaman. Mr. Attock of Stringer's Street received a telegram from Calcutta, giving information of the runaway, and he at once put the police on the track, resulting as we have stated in the capture of the delinquent on the same evening. He was taken to the house of a Mr. Hutchin in Stringer's Street, where he was staying, for purpose of identification, and on a search being made, the stolen articles were found concealed about his person. He was at once taken into custody, and a P. and O. Co.'s steamer happening to be in the roads, he was sent on board, Inspector Titness proceeding in charge of him, to Calcutta.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation thorough the lunge, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; [illegible] means of saving suffering [illegible] coughs, bronchitis [illegible] many persons [illegible] countries.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Earl and Countess of Lytton at Parel station, 5-30 a. m. (Bombay time).
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mourovia, Coconada; Singapore (s), Genoa, &c.; Scindia (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Borrowdale entered the dock yesterday.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—Rain continued to fall in true monsoon style all day Wednesday. During the previous night there was a heavy downpour which lasted for a few minutes. The Deccan generally has received this rain.

ASSAULT.—Cowasjee Dadabhoy and Byramjee Edaljee were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of assaulting Derabjee Byramjee Kotwal. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 5 and No. 2 was fined Rs. 20.

REMAINS FOR KERBALLA.—Three embalmed bodies of Mahomedans arrived in Bombay on Wednesday last from Hyderabad for transmission to Kerballa. They were placed at No. 8 grave yard, Sonapore.

THEFT.—Gungaram Rannoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 18, the property of Shivram Rannoo. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 26th inst., was 46 feet and 8 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet and 1 tenth. Total rainfall up to date, 13 inches 8 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 26 inches 24 cents.

FOUND.—The body of a female child of premature birth was found lying on Wednesday morning last in the [illegible] residence, near the Mazagon Police Commissioner's office. The body was examined by the Police Surgeon, who ordered its burial.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Balloo Gunnoo, a servant in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla branch, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two bottles of liquor, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 21st ult. was Rs. 43,66,783, add silver received during the week Rs. 9,18,554. The sum of Rs. 5,03,688 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 47,81,649. There is in addition silver bullion valued at Rs. 20,72,101 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March		
Overture	Im Italienischen Style	Schubert.
Quadrille	Der Seekadet	Strauss.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan.
Valse	The Officers	Coote.
Galop	Van Hans Zu Hans	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Manockchund Roopchund was yesterday convicted by Mr. DosabhoyFramjee of having in his possession sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 9-8, reasonable suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how he came possessed of the same. He was fined Rs. 20 or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MALABAR HILL CHURCH.—The *Bombay Church Chronicle* says that with the consent of Government the foundations of the new church on Malabar Hill have already been put in, but the corner-stone will not be laid, nor will the work be allowed to proceed further until the whole of the sum required is available and paid into the Government Treasury. It is hoped, therefore, that funds will soon be forthcoming for the continuation and completion of the building. Rs. 4,000 are still required.

BOMBAY VISITORS AT TANNA.—A correspondent writes to us to say that Tanna was startled out of its usual composure by the advent of two Bombay griffs (one well bearded) who came out to shoot the tanks in that town on Wednesday. They manfully waded about up to their stomachs in water for some hours and blazed away no end of ammunition in a perfect deluge of rain. Our correspondent saw them fire eleven shots with the result of bagging one poor little dab chick and wounding another: they did not take the eggs. We would like to know the names of these gallant sportsmen.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.—A charge of defamation of character brought by Mr. Samuel Essaice, an accountant 2nd grade in the office of the Government Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, against one Venayeck Ornstnarao, a clerk in the storekeeper's office, Dhond and Munmar State Railway, Dhond, will be heard on Monday next at the Police Court before Mr. Cooper. The accused was already fined by Mr. Cooper on the 3rd Sept. 1879 the sum of Rs. 300 for a similar offence against the same gentleman, since when prosecutor has to complain of a repetition of the offence.

THE POONA GYMKHANA.—The half yearly general meeting of the members of the Poona Gymkhana was held in the pavilion according to notice on Wednesday, the 30th ult., when the scrutineers appointed under rule 7 reported that the following gentlemen had been duly elected members of the managing committee:—President, the Hon'ble Colonel Merriman; Cricket Secretary, Mr. J. M. Campbell; Polo Secretary, etc., Mr. G. C. Cotgrave; Gun Club, Captain Hewson; Golf, Lieut. Col. Perreau; Lawn Tennis, Colonel G. A. Green; Badminton, Colonel Mignon. Members of Committee, Col. B. Pottinger and Mr. J. H. E. Hart. General Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. R. G. Oxenham.

DEATH OF A VETERAN V. C.—A correspondent writes:—Most of your readers will regret to hear of the death of Mr. William Price, late Superintendent, Bombay Police, who died at his residence in Kent on the 7th ultimo. The deceased officer served 22 years in the Executive Police; while at a fire 10 months ago at Byculla a block of timber fell on his head, from which he never rallied. Previous to joining the Police he served in the Crimean war where he greatly distinguished himself in saving the life of a wounded French General, for which service he received the Victoria Cross. He also served in the Indian Mutiny, for which he received a medal and two clasps. His death is deeply regretted by his brother officers with whom he was very popular.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Bapoobhoy Savoychund, a Bunia, who occupies three floors of a house situated in Shaik Memon Street, reports that his servant, named Luximon, a Ghatee by caste, about seventeen years of age, who had been but twenty days in complainant's employ, absconded about 4-30 p. m. on Wednesday last, taking with him two gold nose rings set with pearls and rubies, one pair of gold twisted wristlets and one gold neck ornament, of the collective value of Rs. 505, the property of the complainant, alleged to have been stolen from a wooden box which accused is said to have opened by the means of a duplicate key from the third floor of the house while complainant and his family were getting their meals on the second floor of the same house. Police enquiries are in progress.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 29th ult., was 376, being 12 more than in the previous week, 30 less than the total of the week ending 1st July, 1879, and 85 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 314 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 27·67. There were 106 deaths from remittent fever, being 20 less than in the previous week, and 27 less than in the same period last year. There was no death from cholera since the last three weeks. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 28, 7, and 21 respectively, as compared with 39, 18, and 16 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

A CASE OF STABBING.—Dadabhoy Rustomjee, a muccadum in the employ of the Port Trust, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with causing hurt to Soonabai, woman, by means of an instrument for cutting, to wit, a clasp knife. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:—The prisoner is the husband of the woman Soonabai, and that recently they had not been living in amicable terms. Soonabai consequently removed into another house without the consent of her husband during his absence from home; on his return finding she had removed away from his own house, immediately went up to her new abode and inflicted several wounds on her person with a clasp knife. The screams of the woman called the assistance of several of her neighbours and rescued the woman from the hold of the husband. The woman was at once removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital for treatment, and the husband was taken in to the custody of the police. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 8th instant pending the recovery of the complainant.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.
Previously registered	20	53	21	82	17	78
June 30 Wednesday	0	98	...		.....	
July 1 Thursday	.....		0	26	0	13
Total	21	51	22	8	17	91

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.—From a return kindly forwarded to us by the agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, it appears that 20 and 15 cents were registered at Broach and 11 and 25 cents at Dabhoi on the 24th and 25th June respectively.

ANOTHER MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION FOR HOUSE ASSESSMENT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P Cooper, Senior Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Boevy, instructed by Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, assistant assessor, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, applied for a summons against Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Sett, for failing to make return of the valuation of his property in Shaik Memon Street for the year 1880. His property was assessed at Rs. 1,900 for the last three years, though it has now been discovered that it yields Rs. 5,000 a year. The Magistrate made an order for a summons to be served on the defendant, returnable on Thursday next, the 8th instant.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A COPY of the report and accounts of this popular and wealthy old life office for the year ended 15th November 1879 has been sent us. The figures contained in the report are of a highly gratifying character, and will doubtless be regarded as such by all interested. The report states that the number of new policies issued was 1895 for assurances, amounting to £1,134,444-18-2, producing in annual premiums the sum of £40,984-11-7. The annual income of the company now amounts to the enormous sum of £800,000, and notwithstanding the payment of upwards of half a million sterling to the representatives of deceased policy-holders during the year, a large addition was made to the funds which now exceed five and a half millions sterling.

The Standard during the last thirty years has maintained a large and increasing business in India, and is in every respect worthy of the utmost confidence. We observe that the present is the bonus year, and the agents will no doubt be able to advance the company still further on the prosperous road along which it has travelled so long, and with such good results to all connected with it.

THE RECENT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A PORTION of the report of this appeal case was published in yesterday's issue, and we now continue the report at the point at which the arguments on behalf of Captain Walshe were advanced by Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Inverarity said the points on which Captain Walshe appealed were twofold—first of all that the election or the supposed election which was held on the 16th June last was not held and the results thereof not declared in accordance with section 9B of the Municipal Act; secondly, that the votes in this instance were not recorded in accordance with the rule made by the Government, which, as a matter of fact, was dated 3rd June, 1880. In making the application Captain Walshe was actuated by no motives whatever except a desire to see the election of members of the Municipal Corporation conducted in accordance with the strict terms of the law. It was a subject of extreme importance; it affected every justice of the peace and it affected every ratepayer who had a vote in the matter. It required few words from him to show that these elections should not be so conducted as to be left to the fancy of the chairman for the time being. Captain Walshe had had enough of municipal contests, which apparently entailed more trouble than they were worth, but he (Mr. Inverarity) would not go so far as to state that Captain Walshe would never again be a candidate. But as a voter alone he was entitled to make the application which he now made to His Worship entirely on public grounds, for he had not the slightest feeling of hostility to Mr. Martin Wood, who would no doubt make an excellent member of the Corporation, when duly elected. Now, with regard to his first point, namely, that the election was not held, and the results were not declared in accordance with Section 9B, he relied strongly on the decision on the same point of His Worship's acting predecessor on the bench. Mr. Webb had decided, and he thought he could show that Mr. Webb's decision was perfectly sound and right, that as long as no rules had been made by Government under that section 9B, the election could not be held as provided by the Act, because the provision was that it should be held in accordance with such rules. Mr. Barker, who seemed to take a great deal of interest in the case on the view taken of it by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, had in his pocket a criticism of Mr. Webb's decision in the form of a Government resolution. Now, the opinion of Government had nothing whatever to do with the construction of this Act, and he was sure His Worship would not allow himself to be influenced by any desire on the part of the Government for any particular construction of the Act. It was a proceeding very much to be deprecated, that where an independent magistrate of that court had judicially determined a particular question, the Government should, if it was a matter in which they were interested, not uphold the decison arrived at by a competent tribunal but immediately pass a condemnatory resolution on the magistrate. This was calculated to intimidate a magistrate who sat on that bench and to influence his decision if a similar question happened to arise again, as it had within a few weeks. Such action, he repeated, was calculated to prevent an unbiassed judgment being given.

His Worship—I am sorry to interrupt, but Mr. Webb's decision was that it was necessary to record the votes which in that case was not done at all.

Mr. Inverarity—The Government resolution says that Mr. Webb's decision was based upon two grounds, one of which was right and the other wrong. Mr. Inverarity then read Mr. Webb's decision.

His Worship said he understood it to mean that as no votes were recorded and as no rules had been published by Government——

Mr. Inverarity—For a certain purpose.

His Worship—Yes. That therefore the election was void.

Mr. Inverarity, continuing, said that up to the present day no rules had been made by Government on those points whilst section 9B required that rules should be framed with reference to three things—first, the votes were to be recorded and the election was to be held and the result was to be declared in accordance with rules to be framed by Government. No rules had been framed, therefore the election was not in accordance with section 9B. His proposition which met with the acceptance of Mr. Webb was that under section 9B no election could be held until rules such as were contemplated had been framed by Government. On that point two questions arose, and the critics of Mr. Webb's opinion failed to perceive the different lights in which they might be viewed. He would assume in the first portion of his argument that the words "such rules as may from time to time be framed, &c.," were enabling words and cast no obligation at all on the Government. But in that case it was clear the election could not be held because there was an express provision that the election—and there was no other rule in the Act for holding such an election—shall be held in accordance "with such rules as may from time to time, &c." Would His Worship construe the words "the election *shall* be held, and the results thereof declared in accordance with such rules as may from time to time, &c.," as meaning that they were not obligatory. He had never yet heard of the word "shall" being construed as a merely permissive word, but they were asked to believe that "shall" meant "may."

His Worship—Is it not a question whether the word is imperative or directory?

Mr. Inverarity said it was not, but assuming that the word was directory, still the election could not be held because the Act pointed out that it was to be held in a particular way, and this was not done. No amount of argument could make the word "shall" merely a directory word. Supposing His Worship came to the conclusion that the word "may" in the section conferred discretion on the Government and that they were not bound to make rules then, as there was no other rule, the election could not be held at all. He went further and said that the word "may" in the Act ought to be considered as obligatory. These Acts were framed by Government themselves. It was no good for them to say that they refused to make rules as they might say when it was pointed out to them that they had been guilty of remissness. Considering that the Act really came from the legislative chamber it was absurd to suppose the Government would refuse to make rules. There was no royal road by which they could jump to a conclusion as to what these words meant; they had to look at the scope of the whole Act and observe all the sections. In coming to his conclusion he asked His Worship to be entirely uninfluenced as to the construction Government might wish to put on this section as being most convenient to them.

The Court then rose for about half an hour.

Mr. Inverarity, in resuming his remarks, said that section 4 of the Municipal Act laid down that 64 members of the Corporation "shall be elected as hereinafter provided;" that was in the second paragraph of section 4. Section 6 fixed the time at which the general election should be held, nothing more. Then they came to section 8, which said that in the event of death, resignation, or disqualification of a member of the Corporation, a successor should be forthwith appointed, and that the meeting should be advertised and a convenient day fixed for the election. That was all that was provided in a case like the present. It was important to observe that the only liberty given to the Clerk to the Justices was to fix a convenient day for the election. Now, in the absence of Government rule, who was to decide where the election should be held and the hour at which it should take place. There was nothing to prevent Mr. Barker saying that as he was at Lanowli he would fix the Travellers' Bungalow there as the place of meeting; or what was to prevent Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee saying it would be more convenient for him to hold the election at his bungalow. Who was to have the right of fixing the time and place of election; the Act did not provide any place or time or say how the election was to be conducted.

His Worship—The Act gives powers to the Justices.

Mr. Inverarity—Where is that, Sir?

His Worship—The Justices of the Peace are a body well known in this place, and their place of meeting is a matter of public notoriety. From what you now put to me it seems the Justices have the matter in their own hands.

Mr. Inverarity—Who fixes the meeting? There need never be a meeting at all. Why not go and vote at a place as they do for members of Parliament? It was no argument at all against his case to say that the discretion might be abused; it was certainly very unlikely that the legislature intended to leave the matter to any particular individual, who was to decide on the mode and manner of election. Was it the chairman of the Justices who was to decide upon the weather, supposing such an officer to exist, which he did not admit? He was quite aware of the Government view of the question, but he had yet to learn that the members of Council were particularly skilled in regard to acts or were learned in the law. The Court was asked to give power to some individual to supply what was blank in the Act; and that could not be done.

His Worship—Has not the Act given the Justices certain powers which they have employed to fix the day of election?

Mr. Inverarity—I do not see that such powers are give to the Justices.

His Worship—It is not expressed; but it is implied in the Act.

Mr. Inverarity—In what section?

His Worship—They have power to elect certain members, and it is implied that they will take such means as are necessary for the election.

Mr. Inverarity said the immediate answer to that argument was that the Act had not left that discretion to the Justices in expressed words; why did it say "in accordance with such rules as may be framed from time to time, &c."

His Worship—It is a question whether that is imperative or directory.

Mr. Inverarity—Suppose rules had been framed, does your Worship say they would have been directory in regard to elections? Your argument is that if rules had been framed the Justices need not have been bound by them. That is reducing the argument *ab absurdum*.

His Worship—That is the view I take from your argument.

Mr. Inverarity said His Worship had not heard the tenth part of his argument yet. Who was to call the meeting? The Clerk to the Justices was not bound to call it; he need only appoint a convenient day, and it might be arranged that those members who lived in the Fort should vote at the Bombay Club and those who lived at Byculla should vote at some place there and so on. His Worship seemed to think that the Act gave the Justices power to conduct the election, but even if that were so Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was not the Justices, nor was Mr. Barker, and they were the people who seemed to have conducted the election on this occasion. Where was the machinery for carrying out the election? On all the points he had named His Worship would find in looking at the English Municipal Acts that the clearest directions were given, and these matters were not left to individual caprice. The greatest precautions were adopted to prevent the conduct of an election being entrusted to any private individual, and this was done to preserve the purity of such elections. In sections 5 and 6 of the Act of William the Fourth it was enacted that every election of councillors within a borough should be held before the mayor and assessors for the time being, and the voting at every such election was to commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon and close at 4 in the afternoon of the same day, &c. In England the directions were very precise, but who was to decide in the present case? It was intended that such directions should be inserted in the rules to be framed by Government. It was never intended that every detail should be left to the chairman and the clerk. The Justices could not act as a body until they were convened and there was no provision for convening them on the occasion of an election. Even assuming that the word "may" in the latter portion of section 9B rendered it permissive for Government to make these rules, still the election could not be held for the reason that there was no machinery provided for conducting it. But if the word "may" was imperative the Government were bound to make rules. It was a curious fact that the Government had made very elaborate rules with reference to the ratepayers' elections. They had omitted to make rules with reference to the Justices, and they were naturally annoyed to find that their omission had caused great inconvenience. Section 9B was framed for the public benefit, for it was to the interest of the public to know how the election was to be conducted. It had frequently been held that where words in their primary sense were permissive they might for public benefit be construed as being obligatory. Mr. Inverarity then quoted a case to show that where the public good was concerned the word "may" should be construed as "shall" or "must." Now Mr. Barker said that at the election in question 122 Justices were present, but he gave the number of voters as 125—54 for Captain Walshe and 71 for Mr. Martin Wood. This showed the importance of strict rules being made for the holding of the election and the declaring of the results of the election. The fact that Government had made no rules did not take the case out of Mr. Webb's decision. The second ground on which he based his appeal was that the votes were not recorded in accordance with the rule made by Government in that behalf. He did not want to say anything to hurt the sensitive feelings of either Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee or Mr. Barker, who both disregarded the provisions of this rule Mr. Dosabhoy in this, that he did not cause to be recorded the names of each Justice who is present and votes and the name of the candidate for whom he votes *at the time of election*. The rule laid down that "on the occasion of an election the chairman of the Justices shall at the time cause to be recorded the name of each Justice who votes and the name of the candidate for whom he votes in the minute book, which shall be carefully written up and kept by the clerk to the Justices." Now at the meeting in question no name whatever of the voters was entered in the minute book at the time, but the names were on another day copied into a minute book by a clerk who had nothing to do with the Justices. The words "at the time" meant that the entries were to be made in the minute book before the meeting separated, and if the Government had meant when they framed the rule, that the entries could be made on the following they would have said so. His Worship said that some question arose in this case as to whether the rules were imperative or directory, but if they were simply directory they were so much waste paper.

His Worship—I don't say the rules ought not to be obeyed, but the question is if they are not obeyed, does that make the election void?

Mr. Inverarity said certainly it did.

His Worship asked Mr. Inverarity if he did not think it was probable that the words "at the time" were meant to convey that the entries should be made within a reasonable period after the election.

Mr. Inverarity said it was the first time he had heard of such a proposition being broached. If three days after an election why not six or eight or twelve days? The reason for such a rule was that there should be no tampering with votes. Mr. Inverarity then cited cases showing that minutes had been refused because they had not been entered on the day on which they took place. It was not quite clear that some one did not vote by proxy on this occasion, for there were 125 votes whilst only 122 Justices were present. Then another of his arguments was that there was no such person as the chairman of the Justices.

His Worship—Can you give us the history of the appointment?

Mr. Inverarity said he was just going to do so. He did not think the Justices had any right to elect a permanent chairman.

His Worship—He has been elected for years; it is perfectly well known.

Mr. Inverarity—A common error does not make law.

His Worship—How do you account for these words—"the chairman of the Justices shall proceed at such meeting" &c. It is clear from those words that it is intended there should be a permanent chairman.

Mr. Inverarity said none of the Justices appeared to have read the subsequent Municipal Act of 1872 which repealed this former Act of 1865.

His Worship—The chairman is only permanent till another is elected; I was permanent chairman until I went home.

Mr. Inverarity—I must say I think you had no right to that position. (Laughter).

His Worship—Surely the Justices have a right to appoint a permanent chairman.

Mr. Inverarity—They are not now a corporate body. Of course your Worship will endeavour to defend your own appointment as chairman. (Laughter.) Continuing, Mr. Inverarity said it was impossible that the questions he submitted should be decided by His Worship finally. Under this Act any ratepayer could dispute the validity of a rate imposed on him by the Corporation, and decline to pay that rate, because the Corporation was not constituted according to the Act. Even if the decision was against him in the present case the question was certain to crop up again, and that being so he should ask His Worship if this was not a proper case to refer to the opinion of the High Court. That could be done under section 240 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act. Considering that His Worship had come to a conclusion on one point in reference to this election he must say that he thought he would pause before coming to a contrary conclusion and would leave it to the High Court to determine a question of this kind.

His Worship—The magistrate's order is conclusive; I don't think it is a case for going to the High Court.

Mr. Inverarity said he asked His Worship to send it there especially as his colleague on the bench had come to a conclusion on the matter.

His Worship said the question of sending to the High Court once arose before him on section 240, but that was in a criminal case and would not apply to the present instance.

Mr. Jardine then addressed the court on behalf of the chairman of the Justices. He said in the first place that his learned friend took credit to himself for the public spirited conduct of his client in coming forward to point out the defects and faults which had occurred in this late election. If that was public spirit it seemed to have gone into a wrong channel, and like some of the patriotism of which they heard so much in England was rather a nuisance to those round about. He was not content when the election took place to cavil at the result, and the manner in which it was conducted, but took up a number of quibbles. He (Counsel) gave the gentleman in question credit for the very best motives, but he thought it would require some one with ingenuity as great as his own to see what benefit he could do the community by such a course. What were the points raised on this application? For though they might be frivolous, it was for His Worship to decide upon them. It had been argued that under section 9B the Government was bound to frame rules for the conduct and otherwise of these elections. Now, suppose it was obligatory on the Government to make rules, to whom was given the power to oblige them to make them. Any judicial officer could be put in motion, but not the Government. It had been suggested that [illegible] mandamus, or any[illegible] Governor of Bombay, that although [illegible] tive on the Government to make rules, it would [illegible] impossible to force them to do so. Thus there was a distinction between the present case and all those to be found in Maxwell." All those were cases in which power was given to a certain officer to do something and if it was obligatory on him there was some other power which might force him to do what was required. But in the present case if it were obligatory on the Government there was no power to force the Government to make rules; hence if such rules were not framed, Government would have it in its power to bring the whole Corporation to a standstill. This in itself would bring the construction sought to be placed on section 9C to an absurdity. He, as well as his learned friend, asked His Worship to look at the general scope of the Act and say whether it was intended that the whole of this should be made a dead letter. Then, again, to touch upon another point, they found that in section 4 which dealt with the constitution of the Corporation the word "shall" occurred several times, and was it to be supposed that section 9C was of no effect because the Government did not frame rules which "may be framed from time to time." Why were not the rules made at the time? It was evidently intended that rules might be framed to meet some other points which might be brought forward; and the right of Government to frame rules was simply reserved. Then it was argued that excepting section 9B there was no provision at all made for the election of members of the Coporation. But he submitted that there was sufficient implied in the Act to show the manner in which the elections were to be conducted. Section 7 laid down the manner in which the general election was to be conducted, and he thought they could not look at one section without regarding the other. Section 8, too, read in connection with section 7, guided the Justices in cases of single elections. Then he would refer to the section which dealt with the constitution of Town Councils. This section laid down in the clearest language the way of securing due administration. The learned counsel proceeded to call His Worship's attention to the way in which it had been laid down. All the elections were not to be dependent on rules that might from time to time be made. Had the old Act been dependent on rules being framed, they would have been made there and then. Looking at the whole of this Act, but one conclusion could be arrived at, that section 9C could not have been intended to have an obligatory, but a permissive meaning. It had been argued that the word "may," as used in the Act, was obligatory in other parts,—section 9B, for instance; but he differed from the learned friend on that point, saying that it simply gave permission to do certain things. It had been said by his learned friend that unless rules be framed by the Government for election of Justices no election could be valid. But suppose that Government framed rules inconsistent with the Act they could not hold an election under those rules. If they could not hold the elections under those rules what were they to do? If Government made rules in consistent with the Act, an election might be held, but it could not be held in accordance with those rules. It had certainly been contemplated that in some cases the election might be held, although there might be no rules for the same. Again, his learned friend contended that there was no chairman of the Justices. If that were so, then this rule might be inconsistent with the Act. If so, it was not binding on the Justices, and they need not hold an election in accordance with it. But the election had been carried on and conducted in accordance with the spirit of the rule. During the meeting a record had been made of the persons who voted, one might in fact say there had been two records. A rough minute of the meeting was taken at the time and that was done in accordance with the ordinary procedure of such meetings. They could not approach this subject without an ordinary notion of what such meetings were when the construction of a rule of this kind was considered. The rough minute had been copied only in accordance with the usual custom. It was copied the day after in the minute book of the Justices. It was argued that this rule rendered it obligatory on the Justices at the time of the meeting to record in the minute book the names of such Justices as should be present and vote. As to the term "careful writing up," its meaning was not that it was to be obeyed in the literal sense, that at the exact time when the votes were taken, they should be recorded. What would be the case if there were sixteen candidates at a time to be voted for? It would be almost impossible to carry out the rule in that way. They must consider the rule in a reasonable manner. They must not literally adhere to it. Suppose every name of the Justices was not written, or every name not carefully written, it would be just as reasonable to contend that the writing was not careful, as to argue invalidity in consequence of the chairman of the Justices not having written the minute in his own hand. It was intended there should be a complete record kept of the election, so that if any question as to a vote should arise, it could be determined by looking at the book. It was argued that the word "at the time" should be construed literally. But Mr. Jardine went on to quote several cases to show that "at the time" was understood to be within a reasonable time, and in one case the words had been held to apply to an application made three days after it was due. The same was also the case with the words "instantly," "immediately," "forthwith." Now, in the present case the entry was made within a reasonable time. The intention of the rule was that there should be a record kept, which should be complete and kept under the supervision of the chairman of the Justices and their clerk. Could it be supposed that Government cared whether the handwriting was that of the clerk or of one to whom he made over the minute signed by himself? Could it be supposed that if any one assisted in any way, it was to invalidate the election? The clerk might be ill; he might be at Lanowlee, or a thousand circumstances might prevent him entering the minute himself; and could any one suppose that in a rule of such a nature he had anything more to attend to than its spirit? If it were obligatory on the clerk to enter the minutes just at the exact time of the meeting, then at the meeting in question that was not done. But the learned counsel thought that no court would so construe the meaning of the words, and hold that an entry on the spot was necessary. Then the rule of the Government as directed to the chairman of the Justices fell to the ground. Thus they were driven back to the point, where the election could be held without the rules of Government. On these grounds Mr. Jardine submitted that the election held had been perfectly valid, and he therefore asked His Worship to discharge the appeal.

Mr. Inverarity replied, and with reference to Mr. Jardine's statement that the Government could not be compelled to frame rules, said he was aware the Governor could not be sued, but the Government was quite distinct from the Governor and there was nothing to show that the Government of Bombay could not be compelled to do its duty. Government could be compelled by appropriate proceedings to make rules. He also argued that the "reasonable time" referred to by his learned friend applied only to cases widely different to the one under consideration. Mr. Inverarity having concluded his arguments,

His Worship said he would endeavour to give his decision in a few days—some day next week.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—JUNE 30.

(Before Mr. SPENCER)

DEWALI, WIFE OF VITHALDAS NANABHAI VS. LADHA PREMJI AND OTHERS.

IN this case the plaintiff laid claim to certain goods and chattels, valued at Rs. 108-2-3, taken in execution by Ladha Premji and others in respect of a decree against Vithaldas Nanabhai who had been defendant in a suit sometime back. Dewali's contention was that her husband, Vithaldas, had made over to her the goods and chattels in question, in consideration of her foregoing all claim; over her *padla* [marriage portion] worth Rs. 1,000 in his favour.

His Honour judged that the articles must have been given to Devali by her husband for safe keeping, in order to evade his creditors, when he had once become an insolvent. Therefore presumption being against a *bona fide* claim, judgment was given for the defendants.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 1.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WEST.)

IMPORTANT TO SOLICITORS.

BAI KESSERBAI VS. THUCKER NARRONJEE WALLJEE AND OTHERS

IN this case Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, who acted some time ago as solicitors for the plaintiff, was summoned to produce certain translations. Mr. Winter appeared in court but declined to give up the translations on the ground that his costs had not been paid by the plaintiff. The refusal raised an important question which was argued at some length before his Lordship by Mr. Starling for Kesserbai and Mr. Jardine for Mr Winter.

His Lordship, in disposing of the question to-day, said.—I have looked into the cases cited by counsel, and into some recent ones in which these earlier cases have been considered; and I am of opinion that Mr. Winter cannot be compelled to produce the translations. He has not, I think, renounced the conduct of the case, but has been discharged by his client. The case which goes nearest to imposing an obligation on him to produce the translations seems to be that of Robins vs. Goldingham, L. R. 13 Excheq., ca. 440. In that case the solicitor wrote to his client—"I really must decline to incur any liabilities on your account unless some satisfactory arrangemet be made as to costs." Vice-Chancellor Malins on this says—"It is as plain as anything can be that Mr. Suckling thereby declined to go on with the suit. It is a clear case of a solicitor discharged by himself." If an intimation by a solicitor that he will not advance money is a self-discharge, this no doubt was so; but it does not seem to me that it is part of a solicitor's duty to supply funds, or that having begun to supply funds, he is under any obligation to continue doing so. He may be quite willing to go on if provided with money for the requisite disbursements without instant payment for his own services as they are rendered; and if he is ready to do all that properly devolves on him, he cannot, I think, be said to discharge himself, that is, to renounce the conduct of the case, because he declines to lend money or secure money to his client. The attorney may withdraw if not kept in funds for disbursements, Wordsworth vs. Marshall, 2 C. and J., [illegible] he must give distinct and timely notice, Hoby vs. [illegible] B and Ad., 350. Then such notice has not been given I am inclined to think that it is the client resorting to another solicitor who discharges his former one so soon as the change is made. In the present case, Messrs. Prescot and Winter merely say—"We may as well remind you to send us an advance of Rs. 1,000 at least to enable us to deliver your briefs to counsel." Such an intimation is often made where there is not the slightest intention to renounce the conduct of the litigation. Mr. Starling argued that, as the plaintiff was in fact without money, it was impossible for her to comply with the request made by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, whose letter was virtually a discharge; but the fact that the request was itself a proper and ordinary one which the solicitors might expect would be complied with, is quite consistent with a desire to proceed with the suit. The plaintiff did not answer it, did not supply funds, but obtaining leave to proceed as a pauper, took the case out of Mr. Winter's hands and so discharged him. Under such circumstances, as B said in the case I have lately referred to, [illegible] solicitor has a lien for his costs upon the papers in [illegible] and can retain them till he is satisfied." In [illegible] Faithfull, the same principle was followed [illegible] to it by Lord Eldon in Lord vs. Warmsley [illegible] "ought to be to make use of the non-product [illegible]

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[illegible] in other words, he [illegible] to force him to pay what is [illegible] to him." In the very rec[illegible] case of *ex parte* Yalden, L. R., 4 Ch. Di., 131, Lord Justice J[illegible] says—"A man has a right to [illegible] ange his solicitor if he lik[illegible] out than the law imposes certain [illegible] in favour of the solic[illegible] that is to say, that the papers in [illegible] cannot be taken o[illegible] his hands without his having his [illegible] paid." These cases [illegible] it clear that a solicitor, who is discharged by his [illegible] holds the papers entrusted to him subject to his lien for [illegible] But in *ex parte* Yalden, Lord Justice James points out in fa[illegible] of the solicitors that "the things on which they claim a [illegible] are things on which they have expended their own labo[illegible] and their own money. Why are they not to have that lien [illegible] the same way as any other workman who is entitled to reta[illegible] the thing upon which he has worked until he has been pa[illegible] for it?" The documents held by Messrs. [illegible]cot and Winter are translations of entries in account books made at their expense in order that the originals might be used as evidence under s. 6 in chap. V. of the Rules of this court. They are not muniments of title, but ancillary papers which the plaintiff can replace by fresh translations. The fact that they have been made by the court's interpreters makes no difference in principle. The matter stands as if the solicitors, in the absence of a rule of the court, had had them made by a clerk of their own or any other unofficial expert. Having got the work done and paid for it, they need not part with it or produce it except on terms which will secure them against fraud. A translation, once produced and used in a suit, has in fact discharged in general the only function of which it is capable;—a lien on such a document, subject to an obligation to produce it, would be not only illusory, but a source of trouble, loss of time, and expense. The considerations I have mentioned are as applicable to India as to England. They rest on a universal principle of justice; and although no case in the Indian courts has been cited to me, I cannot doubt that the views and the reasonings of the English court will be accepted whenever such a question as the present arise for decision in this country. I refuse to order Mr. Winter to produce the translations without payment to him of the monies actually expended by him in the litigation.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 23rd inst. are published for general information :—

Kurrachee—Weather cloudy and high monsoon winds; rain holds off. River at Kotri on 21st, 13 feet 5 inches against 9½ feet on same date last year. Rice crops in Ghorabari suffering from attacks of tortoises and crabs. Small-pox in 11, measles in 1, fever in 3, and cattle disease in one taluka.

Shikarpur—River 12 feet 10 inches against 9 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Rice seedlings ready for transplantation; other plants looking well. Cattle-disease decreasing; small-pox in fifteen talukas. Weather hot.

Hyderabad—Rice cultivation has suffered in the Badin taluka from [illegible] (salt dust) dust blown by the winds. Fever of mild type in three talukas [illegible] in Sakrand taluka; small-pox in three talukas. River nearly 4 feet [illegible] on 21st than on same date last year.

Upper Sind Frontier—Weather extremely sultry; clouds about; no rain; water-supply now sufficient. Kharif sowings in progress. Small-pox throughout the district; fever prevails.

Ahmedabad—Preparations progressing. Weather occasionally cloudy. Public health good.

Punch Mahals—No rain; wind high.

Kaira—No rain. Health good.

Broach—Fine clear weather; mornings and evenings cool; days hot. Public health good.

Surat—Rain awaited. Fever in three talukas.

Khandesh—No rain; sowing operations hindered. Health good; slight cattle-disease in one taluka.

Nasik—High winds drifting clouds; no rain. Prices rising; prospects in Ghat villages and Peint bad.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain ·17 inch, total 4·56, being 11·72 below average. Average abnormal temperature 3° warm. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind changed gradually from west-north-west on the 16th to north-north-east on the 22nd.

Thana—Rain ·49, total 5·20; sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain. Fever increasing.

Kolaba—[Report for week ending 21st instant].—Rain ·05 cents, total 1·64. Weather warm at Alibag. Fever continues at Mahad; cattle-disease in Pen, Roha and Mahad.

Ratnagiri—[Report for week ending 18th instant].—Rain 1·65, total 3·85; sowing operations not progressing owing to insufficiency of rain. Fever in eight and cattle-disease in two talukas.

Poona—No rain except 14 cents at Bhimthadi; crops suffering in consequence.

Ahmednagar—No rain except a few cents at Jamkhed and Shevgan; sowing of mung and urid delayed. Prices rising. Public health good.

Sholapur—No rain; kharif sowing retarded for want of rain. Public health good.

Satara—Rain much wanted; sowing of early crops suspended. Fever in 5 talukas; cattle-disease in two.

Kaladgi—Rain at Bijapur 75 and Bagalkot 42 cents; little or none in other talukas; sowing stopped for want of it. Public health good; but slight fever in three talukas.

Belgaum—Rain at Belgaum ·38, total 6·03 inches, none elsewhere; early fall hoped for.

Dharwar—Rain ·43; sowing of rice partially completed; more rain necessary. Fever in seven, cattle-disease in three talukas.

Kanara—Rain at Karwar 9·79, maximum Honavar 10·13, minimum Haliyal ·24. Rice cultivation continues, plants healthy. Fever and cattle-disease prevail.

Rajkot—Weather hot. Health good.

Wadhwan—Public health good. Rain much needed. Agricultural operations nearly finished.

Baroda—Sky overcast, monsoon anxiously waited. Public health good. Prices steady.

General Remarks—Scarcely any rain except in Kanara, and kharif sowings delayed in consequence. Fever in several districts.

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Tiffin Baskets	25	[illegible]	With do.	7	8	Bath Sponges	1	6
Canteens, fitted complete	40	0	Arms and Leg Rests	9	8	Sponge Bags	1	8
Solid Leather Hat Cases	25	0	Cotton Pillows	1	8	Marine Soap, 4 Cakes	1	0
Tan Canvass Portmanteaus	32	0	Leather Purses	2	0	Bath Slippers	1	0
Rezais or Quilts	5	0	Do Wallets	1	12	House Wife	2	8
French Kid Gloves per pair	2	8	Bank Note Holders	1	12	Mother-o'-Pearl Stud Sets	2	12
White Doe Gloves "	3	8	Pocket Books	4	0			

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BY LAND OR SEA.

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	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		R.	as.
Deck Suits	16 to 17	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 35	0	Sailors' Knot	2	12
Overland Suits	27	0	*Rezais* or Quilts	4-8 to 6	8	Windsor Scarfs for Bow or Ring	2-8 to 4	0
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls, from	22	0	Gents' Canvas Shoes	4-8 to 6	0
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 55	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23	0	Gents' Slippers	2-8 to 4	0
Dressing Gowns from	10 to 20	0	Solid Leather do. from	49	0	China Bath Slippers	1	0
Pyjamas	4	8	Black Hide Bags "	11	8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	0	Gladstone Bags "	35	0	Pocket Filters	3	8
White Shirts	5	0	Ladies' Hand Bags "	7	8	Air-tight Uniform Cases	23	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Writing Cases, fitted "	11	4	Sponge Bags from	1	8
Best Flannel Shirts	8	8	Gents' Bags, fitted "	72	0	Sponges "	3	8
Silk and Wool do.	8	8	Ladies' Bags, fitted "	58	8	Soap Boxes	1-0 to 1	8
Spun Silk do.	11	0	Gents' Dressing Cases "	11	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
Gents' Under Vests	2-8 to 6	0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6	0	Aromatic Vinegar "	2	8
Bathing Drawers from	2	0	Courier Bags	6-8 to 12	8	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8	0	Money Belts	2-8 to 6	8	Do. Brushes	0	12
Silk Suspenders	2	8	Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to 4	0	Nail do.	1	0
Gents' Cotton Socks from doz	8	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22	8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	10-8 to 12	8
Warm do. "	15	8	Air Pillows, Cotton	6	0	Razors Ivory Handles	1 to 3	8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6	8	Travelling do	2	0	Do. Strops	3-8 to 4	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8	English Feather do	7	8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 2	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose "	9	0	English Horse Hair Pillows	7	8	Briar Root Pipes	1-8 to 3	8
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose from per pair	2	0	Cork Mattrasses	22	8	Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Children's White Cotton Socks from per doz.	6-8 to 12	8	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2	8	Pocket Knives	1-8 to 3	8
Children's Heather Merino & Plain Colours doz.	6-8 to 12	8	Waterproof Coats	10	0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1	0
Ladies' Sun & Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15	0	60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	8	Shaving do. Stick "Pears"	1	8
Gents' Travelling Caps	4	8	42-inch White do.	4	8	Lloyd's Euxesis	1	8
Gents' Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8	8	Linen-faced Collars doz. As. 12 to	0	14	Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Travelling Hats	4 to 5	0	Linen-faced Cuffs " " "	1	8	Fragant Florilline	1	8
Cardigan Jackets	9-8 to 12	8	Linen Collars " " "	6	8	Overland Chairs, best Beech	6-8 to 13	8
Sheets, per pair	9	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs doz.	5	0	Luggage Lables, per doz.	0	12
Blankets, each	10	8	Warm Gloves	1-8 to 2	8	Hat Guards	0	8
			Mitts	1	8	Ladies' Overland Chairs from	6	8
			Mufflers	2	12	Gents " " "	9	8
			Pin Scarfs	2	8			

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OH WORLD

OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS

THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME.

AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house one every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD."

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"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.

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Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health [life's greatest blessing], a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonials, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s and 33s per bottle. Every package of Dr De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co. Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

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REVENUE upwards of THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum.
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.